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THE MAGAZINE FOR COACHES, TRAINERS, OFFICIALS AND FAN

VOLUME XXIV

SEPTEMBER, 1961

NUMBER 2





Coach Darrell Royal and Halfback James Saxton University of Texas A Special Report to Athletic Directors, Coaches and Trainers...

"Again in 1960 we've designed striking new knits, new patterns to add more color to basketball"

John Roan
RAWLINGS' CHIEF CLOTHING DESIGNER



Fit, design and color are your chief points of interest in basketball uniforms, and we give particular attention to these areas. I wish you could see these sample uniforms in full color. Perhaps even in black and white you can distinguish the striking designs. They're all new for 1960.

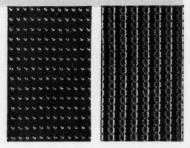
We try to give our uniforms a *spirited* look, always keeping the design in good taste. We also show here a few warm-up and award jackets from our fine selection for 1960. But despite the emphasis on patterns and colors in basketball uniforms, we believe fit and comfort are just as important.



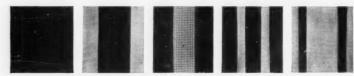
The key to comfort and good looks in a basketball shirt is the way the openings for the neck and arms are styled. We design these areas so the shirt fits snug without being too tight. The shirt never interferes with free movement of arms and shoulders. The quality of materials used in the shirt keeps these areas from sagging or looking sloppy.



We are especially careful in our design of the pants. We allow ample size, yet maintain a sleek, trim appearance. Good fit relieves players of discomfort and worry about restricted movement or appearance. Good fit is certainly a plus that every basketball player deserves. Whatever the pants style, you can count on a perfect fit from Rawlings.



This year we have developed two unique, colorful knits. We call them V-Knit (above left) and Ivy-Knit (right). V-Knit is available in all standard athletic colors or any two color combinations. The Ivy-Knit pattern is a combination of three colors. For example, a basic scarlet background with royal blue and white woven into the patterns. Ivy-Knit is available in nine different color combinations. It's a new, distinctively different material—and it's exclusive with Rawlings.



This year again, we are offering one-piece knit trim in five individual patterns and in all standard athletic colors. The illustration above shows you the various patterns. Color mixtures within these patterns offers practically unlimited variety. We invite you to have your Rawlings representative show you samples of the many striking new materials available in Rawlings basketball uniforms and warm-up and award jackets for 1960. As always, Rawlings uniforms are expertly Team-Tailored.



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Coach & Athlete

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

SEPTEMBER / 1961 VOL. XXIV **NUMBER 2**

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Campus Close-Up Florida State University

Technical Articles

Features

FRONT COVER



Coach Darrell Royal and **James Saxton U.** of Texas Sketch on Page 27

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COACHES REPORT: MACGREGOR "SHUR-STAY" FOOTBALL SHOES



"This is the first low-cut shoe I've found which is really designed for football." Jack Mollenkopf, head football coach, Purdue University.

"The new MacGregor"Shur-Stay" feature is practical, comfortable, and keeps the shoe on even with sharp cutting and hard digging."

No low-cuts were ever made with a design and feature as sensible as MacGregor's "Shur-Stay." This radically different and effective upper drops below the ankle bone on each side of the shoe, is high enough in front and back so that it cannot come off when laced properly. No gimmicks, no straps, no special laces; just good, sensible design. Identified by the sweeping white Vinyl binding which adds style-does a job, too, in preventing stretch. As Jack Mollenkopf says, these are the first low-cuts designed especially for football, MacGregor low-cut football shoes with "Shur-Stay" are available now in 4 models from your Mac-Gregor dealer. See them today.





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Emil M. Mrak, Chancellor

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Davis, Caifornia



A T MIDNIGHT, August 31, 1906, foreman John Rogers unpadlocked the barrier to a 780-acre tract of rich, fertile land carved from the Jerome C. Davis farm in the heart of California's Central Valley and thus marked the beginning of the "University Farm," forerunner of today's 3,000-acre burgeoning Davis Campus of the University of California.

Jerome C. Davis, level-headed Missourian who

trekked westward with the Argonauts of '49 in search of land instead of gold, by 1858 had acquired a 12,000-acre stock farm judged the finest in the state by the California Agricultural Society. If farmer Davis were to return to his homestead today, he would find a tree-lined, unhurried, bike-riding community of 9,000 harmoniously integrated with a university community of 3,000 students and 500 faculty and staff

Aerial view of portion of 3,000-acre Davis campus.



By STANLEY TERRA

members. After a century of change, few landmarks of recognition remain. But it is hoped that the returning man from Missouri would be pleased that both the town and the University campus bear his name.

Where once grew thousands of fruit trees and acres of grain and vegetable crops, have risen office, library, and classroom buildings; schools, cyclotron, memorial union, gymnasium, airport, playing fields, residence halls — and much more is envisioned in a "Master Plan." What has become a world-acclaimed agricultural college is becoming a general university campus with growing emphasis in the liberal arts.

Conveniently situated a scant 14 miles from the state capital, Sacramento, and only 90 minutes by auto from San Francisco, Berkeley — which is statewide headquarters for the University — and the Pacific Ocean, the Davis campus offers a rural, serene atmosphere for study and relaxed living adjacent to the bustling political, financial, and cultural centers of the state — if not the West.

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It has been said that nowhere this side of Amsterdam can you witness the following sight: A chagrined motorist sits motionless behind the wheel of his auto halted at a Davis intersection, waiting for 300 bicycles to pass before he can continue his journey. With some 3,500 of the vehicles wheeling about town and campus during the year, Davis is virtually a campus-community on two wheels.

Another trademark of the Davis campus is the informal, friendly faculty-student relationship commonly called the "hello spirit." This unique esprit de corps was kindled with the coming of the first students - 38 of them, only five of whom were seeking degrees. Until recent years, most students came to Davis to study agriculture, animal husbandry or related fields. Now they come to study in nearly every field of science and the arts as well as engineering and veterinary medicine. The library contains a growing collection in general subjects as well as having the state's largest and most valuable collection on agricultural subjects and one of the best in the nation on grape growing, wine making, and bee keeping. On the faculty are some of the leading authori-

(Continued on Page 8)



Typical of the contemporary architecture emerging on the Davis campus is the new academic-office building with its airy courtyard, complete with fountain and trees—and conversing students.

Informality and the ubiquitous bicycle are trademarks of the Davis campus, as shown in this scene in front of the library. Dates in entrance walk signify graduating classes.





Willard Lotter, head football and track coach, associate professor of physical education.

CALIFORNIA AGGIES

(Continued from Page 7)

ties in these fields, and the School of Veterinary Medicine has a national reputation. Much of the Campus' 3,000 acres is still used for experimental farming, fruit, plant, and livestock growing.

The number of undergraduate students in agriculture has tended to decrease in recent years, however; and the forecast points to increased growth in graduate enrollment in agriculture with emphasis on basic research and specialization. As Dean Fred N. Briggs of the College of Agriculture stresses, "Research for the future is vital to



Vern Hickey, acting director of intercollegiate athletics, supervisor of physical education, and coach of water polo and golf.



Charles Kovacic, chairman of physical education department and professor of physical education.



James Sells, head basketball coach and assistant professor of physical education.

insure three meals a day for the American people."

To meet the rapidly growing numbers of students now coming to Davis to study in the ten-year-old College of Letters and Science, College of Engineering and Graduate School, a vast building program is under way. Currently taking form are: a major addition to the chemistry building to provide needed space for physics and geology as well as chemistry; a 2,000-capacity assembly hall, including offices and conference rooms; an advanced-design, 60-inch cyclotron; and enlargement of the hydraulics laboratory.

The next few years will see additions to the library, an eighth residence hall for single students, a new village for married students, biological science, academic office, administration, and classroom buildings, as well as a fine arts building for art, music, and dramatics. New facilities will also be added to the College of Agriculture.

And, a readily observable change can be noted in the student body. What was once predominantly a man's college, is now nearly one-half coed. Campus wags like to demonstrate the vigorous growth of enrollment by tossing out a statistic: This is the last year that Davis will have more acres than students.

University officials are planning to 1975 when Davis is expected to be bustling with 15,000 students, mostly in the College of Letters and Science, and facilities that will include certain professional and graduate schools with related bureaus, institutes, and centers. The college's four year undergraduate program will be a complete one encompassing every field recognized as contributing to a "liberal" education. Soon, master's and doctor's degrees will be offered in additional fields of study."

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FINCt

ATHLETICS

Mustang teams have enjoyed many moments of glory on the playing fields, although, owing to its size and orientation, Davis is not noted principally for its athletic prowess. Athletics at Davis are viewed as a part of the student's entire university experience rather than as an obsessive goal in themselves. Both intercollegiate and intramural programs are designed to provide the student with maturing experiences in team activity. Emphasis is placed on keeping the fun in athletics at Davis rather than on winning championships.

This uncommon approach has not stunted the native talents of Davis athletes. Just last season, senior Mike Baxter heaved the shot 56'11½" setting a new record for the Far Western Conference. And the Mustang's mile



Wrestling Coach Dean Ryan instructs his team in proper form. The Mustang muscle men won a firm hold on second place in the Far Western Conference last season with a record of six wins, one loss, and one tie.



E. Dean Ryan, head wrestling coach and assistant professor of physical education.

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1961



William Lakie, head baseball coach, assistant football coach, and assistant professor of physical education.



Herbert Schmalenberger, swimming coach, assistant football coach, and associate supervisor of physical education.



The Tavernetti Victory Bell on the Davis campus, which tolls the winning scores following Mustang victories.

relay quartet turned in a record 3:24.8 performance last season. In recent years, Davis trackmen Pete Darnall and Dud Stone toured the 880-yard run in 1:56.4, Jack Threlkeld dashed off a :21.1 furlong, a :23.5 performance in the 220 low hurdles was turned in by Duane Allen, Steve Russell hurled the javelin 211'10½" and Pete Darnall strode to a 9:52.4 two mile run.

Mustang football squads have captured the Far Western Conference Championship three times and the cochampionship twice. They have faced such formidable adversaries as Stanford, UCLA, Oregon State, St. Mary's, and Santa Clara as well as conference teams.

Davis basketball teams have won two FWC championships and a co-championship another year. In baseball, the Mustangs have only one title to their credit, but have fared creditably in track, with a total of six championships. Two championships each in swimming and boxing and six in tennis, four singles and two doubles, round out the first-place records.

Five of Davis' eight key coaches and physical education instructors hold doc-

torates and all have faculty status. Most are also engaged in research projects.

Vern B. Hickey, acting director of intercollegiate athletics, supervisor of physical education, and coach of water polo and golf, has been at Davis since 1937. Vern coached the 1947 Mustang football team to a Far Western Conference co-championship. Civic-minded Vern Hickey has also served as mayor of the city of Davis.

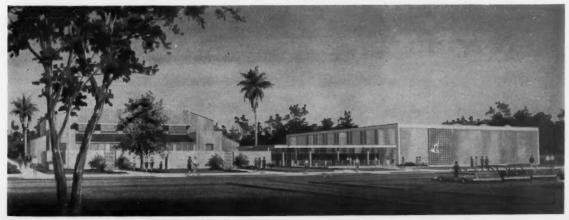
Charles R. Kovacic came to Davis in 1957 from Ohio State University where he was a member of the physical education facility for ten years. Prior to that he taught at the University of Illinois. "Chuck" has an Ed.D from Teachers College, Columbia University, and is currently professor of physical education at Davis and chairman of the department. As a Captain in the U. S. Air Force, Kovacic served as a supervisor in the rehabilitation pro-

(Continued on Page 38)

Irving "Crip" Toomey, who died in July of this year, was the revered director of intercollegiate athletics at Davis for some three decades.



Architect's rendering of new wing to gymnasium to be constructed soon. Existing gym is at left, complete with basketball court, exercise rooms, locker and shower room, and Olympic-size outdoor pool.





THE HUDDLE





By DWIGHT KEITH

VANDERBILT CREED

By Mary Bert Martin Vanderbilt - 1961

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This excellent expression of positive thinking has come to our desk and is worth passing on. It reflects the thinking and high purpose of the majority of our college students. Thanks to Mary Bert Martin for this beautiful and forceful expression.)

I believe in my determination to be a strong and free individual in a world that is fighting hard to deprive me of my freedom.

I believe in my goal of a true education —
that it must be a compelling desire for knowledge,
a constant struggle that is never satisfied,
an endless search for the truth.
For I believe that only the truth can make us free.

I believe that just as truth is never seen in its totality, so education must also be a continuing challenge, a way of life — that has both truth and freedom as its goal.

And when I acknowledge freedom as the goal of education

I accept the responsibilities that accompany this eternal search — responsibilities of honor, diligence, understanding, sensitivity.

So I believe in the kinship of the words "university and "universal" and know that freedom is the essential element for the ideal of each; that the ideals of the university must also be the dreams of the brotherhood of all men that would be free.

I believe . . .

that Vanderbilt's greatest concern is for the truth, that it shares my determination for freedom, that its search for truth and freedom will always be the base of existence and its reason for being.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ATHLETE

Dear Tom:

Your name may also be Dick or Harry—you are Mr. Football Player of 1961. More important you represent the strong, the clean and the brave element of our young American Manhood. Many have been called, but few chosen for the 1961 Varsity—You are one of those chosen few. It is an honor for which you have worked hard and made many personal sacrifices.

It also carries with it a great responsibility. Up to this point, much of your effort has been personal. You have thought and worked on the unit or individual level. Now that you are a varsity man, you are a part of a team. Now you have a wider field of thought and action. While you still want to excel as an individual and gain glory for yourself, you now have an obligation to others—the team, the coach, the school. It is a challenge and an art to exert great individual effort, but the greater achievement is to accommodate it to the team effort and the best interest of the highest purpose of competition.

May we suggest that, before the opening kick-off, you do some quiet thinking and resolve to:

- Follow the training rules laid down by your coach and trainer.
- Apply yourself diligently to your classroom assignments.
- Think, say and do those things that will build team morale and a winning atmosphere.
- 4. Give your best effort on every play.
- On field, campus or on trips, behave in a manner that will merit the respect of your Coach, your teammates and YOURSELF.

COACH & ATHLETE The Mag

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

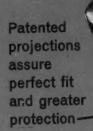
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- (3) Regional Coverage Monthly reports by outstanding correspondents from eight geographical regions of the nation.
- (4) Miscellaneous Feature Material Appealing to sports fans as well as coaches, officials and players.

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- (2) Clean speech
- (3) Sound scholarship
- (4) Well-rounded athletic programs
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- (6) High standard of sportsmanship and ethics by coaches, players, officials and fans.

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* July 1961 meeting on Mouth Guards of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.



THE LOOSE TACKLE SIX DEFENSE

By RAY GRAVES

Head Football Coach, University of Florida

Coach Graves graduated from Knoxville Central High School in 1927. After a year at Tennessee Wesleyan Junior College, he entered the University of Tennessee where he starred in football and basketball. He was captain of the 1941 football team Following his graduation, he played two years pro football with the Philadelphia Eagles and then returned to Tennessee for a two year stay as line coach. He rejoined the Eagles as coach and scout in 1946 and went to Georgia Tech as assistant coach in 1947. In 1957 he was named assistant head coach.

He went to the University of Florida as head football coach in 1960 and led the Gators to an 8-2-0 record in his first season, climaxing it with a victory over Bay-

lor in the Gator Bowl.

MY DEFENSIVE theory has always been to use several different basic defenses and from these basic defense shifting of multiple defenses and a variety of stunts helps to confuse the opponent offensive blocking assignments. Thus we are sometimes able to cause them to miss an offensive assignment and break through to throw the ball carrier for a loss or limit the play to no gain.

When we do make the big defensive play, we feel that we definitely have the upper hand and we then "straighten up" and play one of our basic defenses "heads-up" or in a standard manner. In this article I intend to describe how we play our front eight men in our basic 60 defense. The 60 defense is our most important one and we always stress its fundamental play in all of our drills and group work.

GUARDS

(A) Stance: The guards use a four point stance with the feet on line and about shoulder width apart. The legs are coiled to give explosive power. Guards keep their "center of gravity" neutral to enable them to move laterally or forward with equal ease.

(B) Position: Defensive guards line up nose on the offensive guard and about eighteen inches or two feet off the ball. (C) Keys: Guards key equally the offensive tackle, guard and center across from them.

(D) Play: Guards play a reaction style of defense. When either the offensive center or tackle blocks toward them, the defensive guard moves laterally along the line of scrimmage toward the potential blocker. When blocked by the offensive guard, the defensive guard defeats him with a hand shiver, or a forearm and shoulder lift fighting against the pressure of the offensive blocker. The defensive guard slides or spins across the head of his offensive opponent, never takes the easy way around the blocker. When he senses a trap, the defensive guard holds in position and sets low and meets the trapper by exploding into him.

(E) Splits: When the offensive guard splits a distance from his center greater than eighteen inches, the defensive guard remains at eighteen inches. On the snap of the ball he jasteps with his outside foot toward the offensive guard to prevent being rolled up, and as he does so, he watches the quarterback so that the quarterback can't sneak. If the split is great enough the defensive guard charges hard through the gap.

(F) Note: The defensive guards play "me and you". One of them plays slower and more cautiously than the other. The slow guard has a greater responsibility for the draw play, a screen pass and a trap. The other guard plays more aggressively and commits quicker.

2. TACKLES

(A) Stance: Tackles use either a three point stance or a four point stance. Like the guards the tackles keep their "center of gravity" neutral. The outside foot of the defensive tackle is slightly in front of the inside foot and the legs are coiled.

(B) Position: The defensive tackle lines up about one foot off the line of scrimmage and covers the inside shoulder of the offensive end with his outside shoulder. (C) Key: The defensive tackle keys the offensive tackle. tw

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(D) Play: On the snap of the ball the defensive tackle takes a short jab step with his outside foot toward the offensive end and simultaneously strikes the end with a hand charge or a forearm and shoulder lift. As he moves to control the end he watches the offensive tackle. If the offensive end is blocking him the defensive tackle feels him and fights pressure laterally in or out against the block of the end. If the end has released, the defensive tackle reacts to the key given by the offensive tackle's block. He must defeat the turn-out block or the hook block by the tackle and rush hard when the offensive tackle pass blocks. If neither the offensive tackle nor the end blocks the defensive tackle, he must set for a trap block by a back or a pulling interior lineman.

(E) Splits: The defensive tackle maintains a constant split of about 2½ yards from his defensive guard as long as the offensive halfback on his side is in his normal position, regardless of the split of the offensive line. When the offensive halfback is not in his normal position, the defensive tackle moves to a nose-up position on the offensive end. His play in the basic 60 defense is initially on the line of scrimmage until he locates the ball.

(F) Note: On plays away from the defensive tackle, he becomes the "chase" man and crosses the scrimmage line and chases the play, staying as deep as the ball until it crosses the line of scrimmage. The chase man is responsible for deep reverses, bootlegs and slow come-back plays.

3. ENDS

(A) Stance: The defensive end lines up in a crouched position with his outside foot back, shoulders parallel to the line of scrimmage and weight forward on the balls of his feet.

(B) Position: The defensive end lines up on the line of scrimmage (taking all of the ball) about two or two and a half yards from his defensive tackle.

- (C) Key: The defensive end keys the on-side halfback. If the halfback is not in his normal position, the end keys the offensive fullback.
- (D) Play: On the snap of the ball the defensive end takes a two step charge across the line at an angle of 60 degrees to the line. In taking his charge the end steps with his outside foot first and then advances his inside foot. Just as he plants his inside foot he slides his outside foot slightly to the rear which helps him to settle in a stationary position. This two step charge puts the defensive end about one yard or four feet across the line with his shoulders still parallel to the line and his outside foot back. The end should be stationary momentarily until he diagnoses the plays. To do this he watches the offensive halfback who frequently will block him in or out on sweeps or off tackle plays. If the halfback dives or goes away, the defensive end looks immediately to the inside for blockers. When meeting inside plays the end sets tough and fights the blockers with a shoulder and forearm lift thus limiting the off-tackle hole. When defeating sweep blockers, the end slides laterally and wards off the blockers with his hands. He gives ground grudgingly, always trying to force the sweep deep and wide and string it out. When the end recognizes a pass, he must contain and put pressure on the passer.

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(E) Flankers: The end will recognize any flanker who has outside position on him up to a width of five yards. When the flanker is more than five yards from the original position of the end, the defensive end will ignore him.

When there are two men flanked out on his side and a pass play shows, the end will play in the flat zone. When the end covers the flat, the tackle must contain the passer.

(F) Note: On plays away from the defensive end, he retreats back through his original position and then takes a deep pursuit angle through the safety man's zone, thus becoming the "second safety".

4. LINEBACKERS

- (A) Stance: Linebackers take a crouched stance with feet parallel and about fifteen inches apart.
- (B) Position: Linebackers line up directly on the nose of the offensive tackle and about three yards from the line of scrimmage. Their depth will vary with down and distance a little closer than three on short yardage and and a little deeper on passing situations or long gain down.
 - (C) Key: Linebackers key through

the offensive tackles into the backfield. They should be aware of the offensive tackles block and the backfield action.

- (D) Plays vs. Run: If the offensive tackle releases directly at the linebacker, the linebacker steps up to meet him vigorously and squarely. If the offensive tackle takes either an inside angle or an outside angle on the linebacker, the backer will move laterally rapidly in order to avoid the block of the tackle. When the offensive tackle uses a turn out block on the defensive tackle, the backer steps up into the hole to meet the blocker leading through the hole.
- (E) Play vs. Pass: When the linebacker recognizes a straight back pass, he retreats rapidly to his hook zone

and pulls up just as the quarterback cocks the ball. As the quarterback starts his throw the backer breaks in the direction of the throw.

On a pass thrown from a running play fake, the backer is responsible for his hook zone first and then the flat zone.

TEAM-PURSUIT

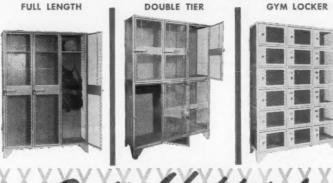
(A) Gang Tackling: The backbone of all good defensive teams is gang tackling which can be obtained only by great team defensive pursuit.

As I indicated at the start of this article, I intended to give only the detailed play of our front eight men in our 60 defense. I do want to make this comment though concerning our

(Continued on Page 42)



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COACH & ATHLETE / SEPTEMBER, 1961



THE QUARTERBACK

By CHARLIE WALLER

Backfield Coach, Clemson College

Charlie Waller came to Clemson at the beginning of the 1957 season and has developed some of the best offensive backfields in Clemson history.

In '57, Clemson led the conference in total offense and the '58 and '59 teams won the ACC title and played in post-season games each year.

Prior to coming to Clemson, Waller coached at Auburn and Texas and there his teams led their respective conferences in offense.

Waller graduated from Oglethorpe in 1942 and captained the Petrels last foot-

Following that, he coached at Decatur, Georgia, four years where his teams had a 43-3-1 record, winning the last 25 in a row. The Navy veteran was named coach of the year in Georgia for his efforts at Decatur and he also coached the Georgia all-star team that season.

PROPER QUARTERBACK training is one of the more neglected phases of football coaching. This may appear to be an equivocal statement, but poor quarterbacking will get you beat more often than good quarterbacking will win for you. Inept and erratic execution of the QB mechanics and unsound play selection will stop more drives, keep your defense in a hole by giving the opponents scoring opportunities, wreck your team morale. and cause defeat frequently; whereas the brilliant individual genius of a QB seldom is the main factor in winning. Teams that win consistently, of course, have good all around play from an offensive, defensive, and kicking standpoint; but most always have sound effective, though not particularly spectacular, quarterbacking. Naturally, the coaches' offensive planning will affect the degree of efficiency of the QB somewhat, plus the amount of emphasis placed upon the correct execution of the proper mechanical skills and techniques in regard to this

A majority of the coaches are aware that most drives are stopped by offensive mistakes. Namely these errors are: (1) Fumbles (2) Interceptions (3) Bad play selections (4) Penalties (5) Busted assignments. These are not necessarily listed in order, but the first three almost invariably involve the "T" quarterback. A great deal of our training of the QB and in coaching offensive football is directed toward the elimination or reducing to a minimum the above miscues.

Limitless words may be written to describe the mechanical aspects involved in quarterbacking along with general information in regard to tactical situations and use of strategy. Naturally, the first job in training of a QB on any level should involve the mastery of his mechanical details such as the exchange from the center, various pivots, ball handling and fakes, perfection of passing and running techniques, and the use of the voice in calling the play in the huddle and in calling the starting count. Next should come the conveying of general information involving tactical situations such as down and distance, time element, score, weather, field position, personnel, etc. In this short article, I shall only present our quarterbacking philosophy along with a brief outline of our training procedures.

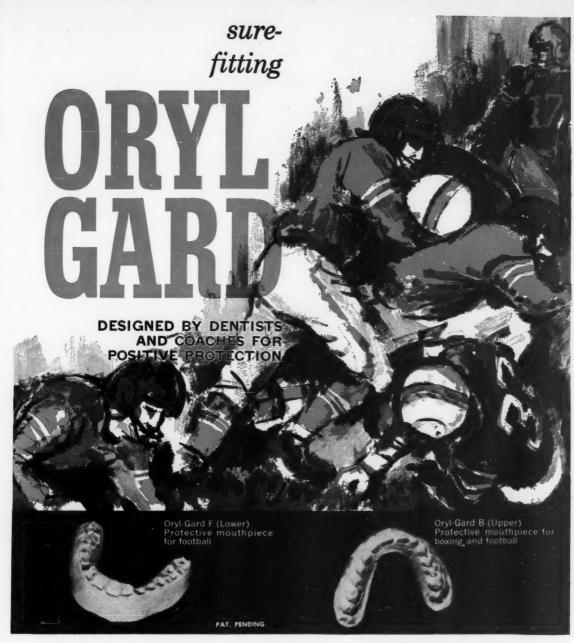
At this point I would like to emphasize the importance of being very, very selective as to your choice of field general, not only as to natural and mechanical abilities; but also in regard to the intangible qualities so vitally necessary to possess in order to perform in a winning fashion. Select a winner, one with great competitive instinct and poise. Many athletes can perform in an exceptional manner when 20 points ahead or 20 points behind. Some can look outstanding on occasions when scrimmaging against teammates. But we're always looking for the man who can come through against tough opposition in the real clutch situation, such as when his team is tied or behind the opponent with limited time remaining to play. Can he win it for us? You must constantly ingrain this winning spirit into him. He can attain poise by gaining confidence in the performance of his job. This can be acquired by the coach dedicating a great deal of time to the cause of instructing the QB in the knowledge of the game of football.

The college QB should be a tough all around football player, and respected by his teammates. Actually, we prefer that our QB play defense. This aids in his knowledge of various defenses, gives him a better feel of the game, and generally makes him physically and mentally tougher. This physical and mental toughness is an important factor.

Our primary objective in coaching the QB is to emphasize the value of field position with the ultimate objective of scoring. Therefore, our first instruction is to impress upon him the importance of putting the ball always on the other side of the 50 yd. line prior to giving up possession. The percentages are with you when the battle is fought in enemy territory. It is extremely difficult to drive 65-90 yards for a score against a relatively good football team.

I've heard some strictly offensive minded coaches say, "I don't care about position, just give me possession." Most of these fellows are not presently in the coaching field. Of course, we like possession in the opponents' side of the field. But obviously, we'd prefer the opponent to have possession on his 10 yd. line, than for us to have it on our own 10 yd. line. And we have no intentions of misleading the reader about the premium we put upon scoring. The fact that the Clemson football team has led the Atlantic Coast Conference in scoring offense three times with a second place once in the past four years is evidence of this point. However, we feel certain that field position played a major role in this, aided and abetted by good kicking and an adequate defense. The recent Clemson - L.S.U. Sugar Bowl Contest can well illustrate the value of field position. Clemson had possession eleven times that day. But the L.S.U. kicking game forced Clemson to start four drives behind our 20 yd. line with 80 or more yards to go, six drives

(Continued on Page 39)



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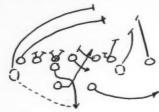
HUMBOLDT'S FLY SERIES

(Second Installment)

By PHILIP J. SARBOE Football Coach - Humboldt State College

FLY 4

UR OFFENSIVE coach, Bob Doornink believes this is one of our better plays and feels it should be inserted here. The footwork by the backs is the same with the fullback cutting back through the hole at 4 the play diagrammed looks like this:



BACKFIELD RULES

HALFBACK:

1. Same as Fly 8.

FULLBACK:

1. Job step-drive at hole.

WINGBACK:

1. Same as Fly 6.

1. Same as Fly 5 except to strong side.

LINE BLOCKING RULES

FLANKER: Block Safety.

OUTSIDE TACKLE: Inside gap; L.B. INSIDE TACKLE: Cross block with Strong Guard.

STRONG GUARD: Cross block with Inside tackle.

CENTER: Head on, off gap, L.B.

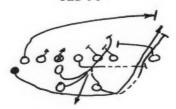
WEAK GUARD: Head on, outside gap, L.B.

WEAKEND: Crossfield

Fly 6-8: Naturally it isn't possible to run these two strong plays without checks, therefore, we have added a couple of maneuvers by the wing or slot back that strengthens these basic patterns. The footwork of the Q.B. -F.B. and Flying H.B. remain the same for the Wingback Fly - at the #8 station on this maneuver the Wingback is definitely on the short side and he

comes behind in reverse fashion and receives a lateral from the Q.B. after the original maneuvers by the key ball handlers. This play is generally a long gainer if not used too often. The fullbacks most often are really smothered on this sequence. In addition, the left half or running half is an extra blocker on the play. It should also be noted that the particular strategy here is this obvious fact - when the flying H.B. doesn't receive the ball then, most defensive teams quickly concentrate on the F.B. as that is the general plan - so with the forgotten back (Wing) coming around with little delay by anyone it does prove effective and again strengthens the 8 & 6 patterns of the H.B. AND F.B., eg.

FLY 6-8



Dias

BACKFIELD RULES

HALFBACK:

- 1. Fake Fly 8 for four steps.
- 2. Loaf and relax (Make this a good fake) for three steps.
- 3. Lead play down field, block first dangerous man.
- FULLBACK:
- 1. Run Fly 6.
- 2. Q.B. will put ball out.
- 3. If not tackled in hole, block back on pursuit.
- WINGBACK:
- 1. Line up on weakside.
- 2. Lose ground and run with great speed toward outside.
- 3. Q.B. will toss you the ball.
- 4. Run off blocks of your guards and halfback.



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Coach Sarboe is a graduate of Washington State where he lettered for three straight years in football and baseball. He then played three years of professional football with the Chicago Cardinals and played pro baseball with Kansas City.

His coaching experience includes tours at Clarkston and Aberdeen (Washington) high schools, Central Washington College, Lincoln High School, Tacoma, Washington, Washington State and Humboldt Junior College. His record at Humboldt is 56-25-3. His all-time record is 94-41-3. His team was undefeated last season, losing only to Lenoir-Rhyne in the final championship play-off game.

LINE BLOCKING RULES

FLANKER: Same as Fly 8 but hesitate longer.

OUTSIDE TACKLE: Same as Fly 6 INSIDE TACKLE: Same as Fly 6

STRONG GUARD: Pull as in Fly 6 but run past hole and block on first dangerous man at 8 hole.

CENTER: Same as Fly 6.

BACKFIELD RULES

Q.B.:

- 1. Same footwork as Fly 8.
- 2. Pull ball in Fullback's belly.
- 3. Ridge him briefly.
- 4. Pull ball out and toss to wingback.
- 5. Pivot and retreat as though to pass.

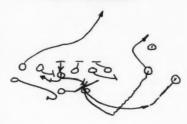
LINE BLOCKING RULES

WEAK GUARD: Same as Fly 6.

WEAK END: Same as Fly 6.

Then and perhaps the best check for any running play is the pass - which is designed to look exactly like the entire series. Rather than repeat the maneuvers of all the backs let us summarize by saying that their maneuvers are fundamentally the same. Only the Q.B. continues back to pass generally to our flanking or lonesome end. This requires quite a bit of finesse by the end - he gives the impression that he again intends to block in on the first dangerous defensive opponent and then cuts back to a sideline type patThe Flying H.B. becomes a safety valve — the wingback follows his weak side delayed end run maneuver then blocks back behind the quarterback, etc. The pass protection comes about naturally — the aggressiveness of the line blocks and the back field maneuvers are so real as in the running plays that the Q.B. has more than ample time — of course you encourage everyone, to stay with their blocks because it is a pass play. The diagram should give you the remaining clues to the execution.

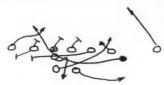
FLY 6-8 REVERSE



Diag. 3

FLY 3 - REVERSE

This Play is a nice check for the series also. It hits real fast and has gained considerable yardage in the clutch" for us.



Diag 4

BACKFIELD RULES

HALFBACK:

1. Same as Fly 6.

FULLBACK:

1. Same as Fly 8.

WINGBACK:

- 1. Aim at on pocket of center.
- 2. QB will give you the ball.
- 3. Run inside trap block by your tackle.

Q.B.:

- 1. Same footwork as Fly 4.
- 2. Hand ball to Wingback.
- 3. Complete your fake.

LINE BLOCKING RULES

FLANKER: Run deep pattern through safety.

OUTSIDE TACKLE: Head on, inside gap, LB.

INSIDE TACKLE: Fall has center and block out at 3 hole.

STRONG GUARD: Outside gap; man over tackle, LB.

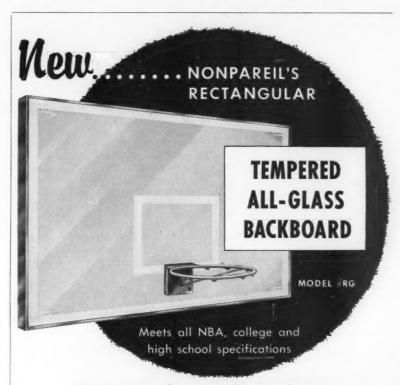
CENTER: Off gap; man over Strong Guard, LB. WEAK GUARD: Inside gap; man over center. If man over, fall away from center and block first man outside. WEAK END: Middle or removed L.B.

Now you people no doubt wonder how we "fly" left. This is where we stole a page from "Red" Sanders U.C.L.A. huddle. Their serpentine to the left eliminated many of our problems. The assignments are the same for all personnel with slight exceptions — left instead of right — and perhaps more important the quarterback does not reverse out — (unless he's left handed) he merely lead stops

left foot toward the Flying HB and then skips through his maneuvers as described in the aforementioned play sequences. We run all of our Fly Series plays which we have discussed and diagrammed to the left just as well and the same key players are involved exactly. It should be brought to your attention that we do have a weak side fly series. These we will explain to you now.

The weakside flys are #5 and #9 in our system. These plays I will diagram and also give you our line blocking as-

(Continued on Page 21)



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Replace your steel fan shaped units with this all-glass Model #FSG. Same specifications as Model #RG except it is fan shaped.





PASS PROTECTION

By JOHN D. BRIDGERS

Head Football Coach, Baylor University

John Bridgers, who took the Baylor Bears after they had spent two consecutive seasons in the Southwest Conference cellar, winning just one league game in the two seasons combined, and in two years lifted them to a tie for second place, an 8-2 season and a Bowl assignment, may be just the man to do a big face lifting job for all college football.

Coach Bridgers gained his 8-2 season without having two basic ingredients for a successful football team (1) size and power in the middle of the line and (2) a big power back. He got most of his mileage from two fine passers, Ronnie Stanley and Bobby Ply, and two exceptionally swift and able receivers, Ronnie Bull and Ronnie Goodwin, and a great Spread-T attack that may soon start a trend in college football back toward the wide-open, entertaining type of offense that once was the trademark of Southwest teams.

Bridgers, who for two seasons before he came to Baylor coached the Big Daddy Lipscombs and Gino Marchettis—the defensive guards and tackles of the World Pro Champion Baltimore Colts—proved also that one can have a passing team and still play tough defense. His 1960 Bears gave up as many as two earned touchdowns to only three of their 11 foes, TCU, Texas and Florida, although Arkansas and USC scored two touchdowns each, scoring on the Bear thirds after Baylor had sacked up each game and withdrew its regulars. The Bears allowed only 7.8 points a game, ranking in the nation's top dozen. They also ranked fifth in the nation in passing and in Southwest Conference play led in passing, in total offense and in pass defense.

The red-headed Baylor coach is an Auburn product, a native of Birmingham, Ala.

IT'S JUST AS important to have good pass protection for an effective passing attack as it is to have capable passers and receivers. At Baylor we spend just as much time during our organized practice working on our pass protection as we do with our passers and receivers. One of the objectives in our offense is to be able to pass when the defense is expecting a pass. This perhaps puts as much or more burden on our interior linemen and backs who are protecting for the passer, as it does on our receivers and

passers. Frankly, I don't know of anything in football any tougher than having to hold a man out on pass protection when he is teeing off for the passer. A passing team must build pride in its protection, and we constantly strive to build a team and personal pride in our ability to pass protect. Another thing we must be able to do is to adjust to any type of defensive variation-over-load rush or stunts between linebackers and linemen. We always expect at least a seven-man rush and sometimes an eight-man rush.

Our normal, or drop back pass protection, is passive; in other words we wait for the defensive man to commit. Our blockers know where the pass will be thrown, and as long as the defensive man does not penetrate that area the passer is able to throw the ball. Except for play passes, we make no attempt to go after a man who is not rushing. We feel that one of the advantages of a drop back passing attack is that passers, receivers, and blockers know where the ball will be thrown from; whereas on a roll out or play pass, many times there is an uncertainty as to the exact spot the ball will be thrown. The spot depends so much on the defensive maneuver used against a roll out or play type

On the next page is a diagram of our pass protection. We call the area from tackle to tackle and three yards deep, the combat zone. The passer will normally throw from a point five yards back of the center. The area from three yards deep to seven yards deep and laterally from tackle to tackle is designated as "No Man's Land". We do not want any rusher to penetrate this area.

PASS PROTECTION TECHNIQUES FOR INTERNAL LINEMEN

The first and one of the most important fundamentals is for a lineman to set quickly on the line of scrimmage. If the defensive man is shading his outside, he will drop his outside foot and set in a low, fundamental football

position with his head up, back straight, and arms hanging in a relaxed, apelike manner at his sides. He should set so that an imaginary line bisecting his head and buttocks will point at the passer at a depth of five yards behind the center.

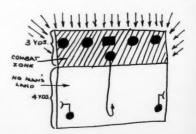
A lineman sets inside rusher so as to invite him to the outside. When the rusher is lined up to the inside of the blocker, he must take a shuffle step to the inside so that he might gain an inside position on the defensive man. It is very important that our linemen know how to shuffle. It is merely a sliding movement maintaining balance in a fundamental position at all times. Blocker keeps one foot on the ground, keeps feet spread and keeps them moving. The don'ts . . . he does not hop up and down, cross his feet, allow them to get close together. After the blocker sets, the rusher can take one of three paths:

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- 1. Rush to the blocker's inside. The blocker jams the rusher with his inside shoulder, using shuffling movement so that he can maintain contact and knock the defensive rusher into the next adjacent blocker. It is most important for the blocker to keep his feet moving and not just lunge for the rusher.
- 2. The rusher can take an outside rush. The blocker shuffles so as to maintain position, and when the rusher gets to the point of no return (the inside leg advances in front of his outside leg), then the blocker goes after him aggressively with his head in front of the rusher and strives to drive rusher around or outside "No Man's Land." As blocker



maintains contact, he works his hips to inside so that the rusher cannot change direction and cut back inside of him. The blocker must follow and maintain constant through pressure similar to a shoulder block, except that blocker uses rusher's momentum to help him with his block. 3. The rusher can come nose on the blocker. The blocker waits until the rusher is very close and then uncoils with quick, strong blow with head to rusher's chest. He strikes out and immediately recoils to fundamental position as previously, striving for slight inside position on the rusher. If the rusher keeps driving straight over the blocker, the blocker repeats the same movement as above - hits out and recovers hits and recovers. If rusher then takes an inside or outside path, blocker follows the same procedure as described above when he rushes either to the inside or outside.

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Pass protector must recognize and know how to cope with fakes. The general rule is to always respect an inside fake but do not commit to an outside fake. On an outside fake he makes certain rusher is to the point of no return before going after him. We have a saying, overanxiousness and aggressiveness can get you into

(Continued on Page 36)





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Wichita Falls, Texas



KICK-OFF RETURNS

By HERB APPENZELLER

Head Football Coach Guilford College

Coach Appenzeller graduated from Lake Forrest in 1948 and received his Masters Degree in 1951. He is now doing work on his Ph.D. degree at the Univer sity of N. Carolina. Before going to Guilford College five years ago, he coached at Rolesville (N.C.) High School and Wakelon (N.C.) High School and five years at Chowan Jr. College.

E ACH YEAR NEW offensive trends appear that capture the imagination of the public. Football fans have seen recently the innovation of the "lonesome end," the "Fly T," and the "double quarterback T." These formations appeal to the average fan who loves to see the novel and exciting play, whenever possible. The day of the long run from scrimmage or the punt return capable of covering long distances seems to be stymied by multiple defenses and the spread punt formation. There is one area that I believe has been neglected in the past by many Coaches. I believe we can utilize the kickoff return to provide a wide open, exciting attack that will

be pleasing to the spectators and still be basically sound.

Our teams have used with success the reverse, double reverse and fake reverse on the kickoff for many years. At Chowan College, during a five year period, we experienced many touchdowns on the returns with an outstanding average yard return.

We used the double reverse as our basic maneuver with variations of this return. We employed the sideline punt return blocking principle to set up a wall for our runner.

Diagram I illustrates the double reverse which we feel has tremendous potential for an attacking team. The deep back is usually our quarterback who is capable of handling the ball with precision. Our quarterback starts to the right and makes an obvious handoff to the right halfback. We want the covering team to actually see the handoff so we can set up our reverse on the second handoff. We use a back or an end if he is a fine runner in the left end position. The exchange usually

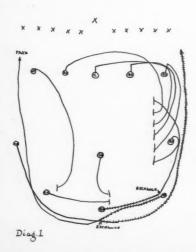
occurs on or about the ten yard line at a point in front of the goal posts. We use our fullback, left halfback and left tackle to drop back and protect our exchange. The quarterback continues to fake after his exchange and then sets up in the protective wall to block. The linemen hold up the defensive men for two counts and then peel back to set up a wall for our

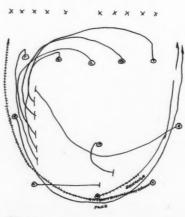
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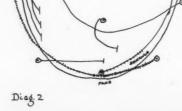
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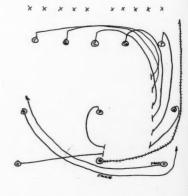
Diagram II illustrates our counter kickoff return. This return utilizes the single handoff. The quarterback hands to the right halfback and then continues to carry out his fake as though he has the ball. The right halfback fakes to the left end coming around and keeps the ball. Our screen is set up on the opposite side in the same manner as the previous double reverse return

Diagram III illustrates our third kickoff return and this is our fake double reverse. Our quarterback keeps the ball after faking to the right halfback who in turn fakes to the left end. The quarterback gets to the screen









Diag. 3

quickly and has a fine chance for long yardage.

If the ball is not kicked to our deep man, or if the ball is fumbled, we have an alternate plan of attack. We feel the three kickoff returns take practice but we also find that our boys love to practice these returns since they feature deceptive ball handling and wide open football. We use these returns for conditioning purposes at the end of practice.

Almost every team uses a reverse in their offense; why not on the kick-off return? This may not be conservative football but I believe it is offensive football at its best.

HUMBOLDT'S FLY SERIES

(Continued from Page 17)

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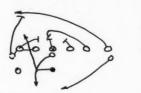
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signments and the backfield steps and maneuvers. They are:

FLY 5



Diag. 5

BACKFIELD RULES

HALFBACK:

1. Same as Fly 9.

FULLBACK:

- 1. Take jab step in direction of play.
- 2. Drive at 5 hole.
- 3. Take ball from Q.B.
- Run off block of your guard and end.

WINGBACK:

- If on weakside influence end to outside.
- 2. If on strongside run Fly 5 9. Q.B.:
- 1. If play is to left lead step and if to right reverse pivot.
- 2. Fake pitch to Halfback (No skip).
- 3. Fullback will take the ball.
- Pivot on lead foot and retreat as though to pass.

LINE BLOCKING RULES

FLANKER: Run in and out pattern.
OUTSIDE TACKLE: Crossfield.

INSIDE TACKLE: Crossfield.

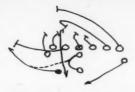
STRONG GUARD: Inside gap, head on, curl.

CENTER: Head on, On gap, L.B.

WEAK GUARD: Cross block with End.

WEAK END: Cross block with Guard.

FLY 9



Diag 6

BACKFIELD RULES

HALFBACK:

 Same as Fly 8 except you are running to weakside.

FULLBACK:

- 1. Use same movements as Fly 5.
- Q.B. will throw your ball through your arms.
- 3. Gauge yourself to the Q.B.
- If not tackled, block back on pursuit.

WINGBACK:

- 1. If on strong side run Fly 5-7.
- If on weakside get outside position on nearest man to your outside.
- 3. If he goes out, take him out.

Q.B.:

- If play is to left lead step and if to right reserve pivot.
- 2. Pitch to halfback (No skip).
- 3. Fake handoff to Fullback.

4. Pivot on lead foot and retreat as though to pass.

LINE BLOCKING RULES

FLANKER: Run in and out pattern.
OUTSIDE TACKLE: Crossfield.

INSIDE TACKLE: Curl.

STRONG GUARD: Inside gap, head on, curl.

CENTER: Head on, On gap, L.B. curl. WEAK GUARD: Pull and lead, block first dangerous man.

WEAK END: Hook nearest man outside you on L.O.S.

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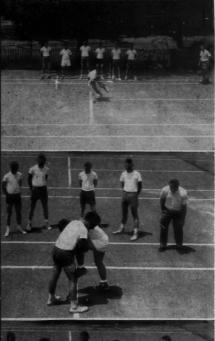
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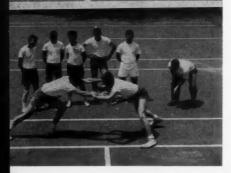
FOOTBALL ACTIVITIES IN THE GYM CLASS











FOOTBALL IS becoming an increasingly complicated game due to more widespread exchange of information, the use of movies, and tighter organizational methods on the part of high school coaches. As an example of the great change which has occurred during the past three decades, a retired coach of our acquaintance maintains that he attended a clinic before 1930 at which the featured speaker refused to reveal anything about his system except that his team consisted of ten players and a captain. If we contrast this secretive attitude with that displayed by the clinic speakers of today, we must agree that most high school coaches are technically better prepared today than were many college coaches of twenty years ago.

Because of this free exchange of information it is inevitable that success is being measured in smaller and smaller quantities. The coaches who stay in the game today are finding that rather than outsmart their opponents they must out-teach and outorganize them. We feel that the service gym class offers an excellent opportunity of organization to both recruit players and teach football skills. We feel that this may be accomplished while developing a balanced physical education program.

For the program to balance we believe that it must be triangular in organizational structure. The base of the triangle forms the service program, the pinnacle is represented by interschool athletics, and the intramural program falls someplace in between.

We feel that a balanced program should stress physical fitness in grades seven, eight, and nine, coordination in grade 10, team activities in grade 11, and individual and carry-over activities in grade 12. On this basis we develop the schedule around six units: football, soccer and tumbling, volleyball, basketball, wrestling, and track and field.

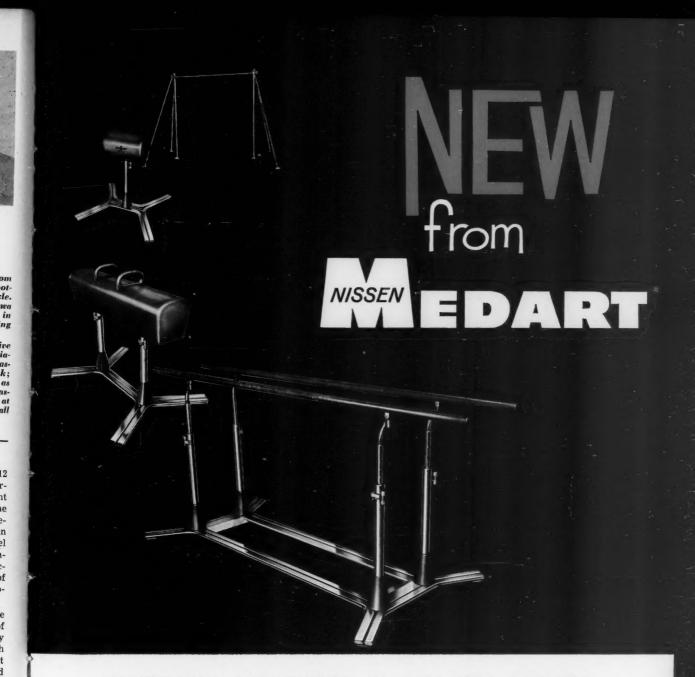
Coach Bruce Hamman graduated from Butler University where he played football for three years under Tony Hinkle. Previously, he attended Butler and Iowa University and served as an instructor in the Airborne School at Fort Benning (1946 and 1947).

His coaching experience includes five years at Washington High School (Indianapolis, Indiana), as line coach and assistant in basketball, wrestling and track; three years at Hagerstown (Indiana) as head coach of football and track and assistant in basketball and one year at Franklin High School as head football coach and assistant in track.

Our class periods are 55 minutes; 12 minutes of which are given to showering and dressing, ten minutes to weight training, twenty-five minutes to the unit activity, and eight minutes to relays. Our classes are organized in squards of from eight to ten. We feel that this much of an explanation concerning our basic organization is necessary for a fuller understanding of how football activities fit into our program.

The unit of football presents the most obvious means to promotion of the game. As part of the unit we play an elementary pass ball game which permits no rushing of the passer but rather stresses cuts of receivers and timing the throw. We do not feel that a boy learning to throw the football should have a rush to contend with. The defense plays straight man for man unless there is an uneven number of boys on one team in which event one boy plays the ball rather than the man. Our pass defense is man to man rather than zone so this fits well into our philosophy. The passer is not allowed to run with the ball, and each team gets only four downs to go the length of the field which is as long as a regulation field is wide. We find that three games progress smooth-

(Continued on Page 28)



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RUNNING PASS

By CLARENCE STASAVICH
Head Football Coach, Lenoir Rhyne College

A balanced attack is necessary in order to meet varied defenses. The offense should be planned to ex-

ploit any weakness that might exist in either the defensive planning or personnel.

The running pass can be used to move the ball for field position or to advance for first down. It should be used occasionally to keep the secondary in position so that sweep plays can be used effectively. It is an excellent method to score if the secondary is moving up fast to stop sweep plays.

The running pass should be used consistently if the passer is short in stature. This type of play will move him to the flanks where he will be in a position to survey the field without the necessity of trying to look around tall linemen. Most of these passes are short, just over the first line of defense, thus enabling an average passer to execute them. Furthermore, it permits the passer to leave the area of intense pressure from the defensive line and crashing linebackers. This is particularly true if the offensive linemen are outmanned.

The strong side passes have been used by Lenoir Rhyne for fifteen years. The pass to the short side has been in our repertoire for only five years. Eighty percent of our passing attack is the play action type pass. They are used from right and left formation.

Diagram #1 is a quick pass.

Interior linemen block men nose-on or inside seam. Left Guard pulls, looking for a linebacker crashing, then peels back to protect the back side of the play. Left End — down six yards and hook, drift to the inside. Right End — primary receiver, runs at half-speed a slight arc to the inside. Look for the ball on the fourth step about six yards across the line. In case the pass is not thrown to you, continue to drift to the outside six to eight yards deep. Wingback — go directly at the defensive HB, bend out four yards, cut up the field. The blocking



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Coach Stasavich has built the small Lutheran College in Hickory, North Carolina into one of the nation's most respected small college football powers. His 1960 team was top-ranked among the small colleges of the nation and captured the NAIA Championship with twelve straight wins. Stas was runner up to Warren Woodson of New Mexico State in the voting for small college national coach of the year honors in 1960. He was elected to this honor in 1959 when his team was also unfeated. During the last six seasons, his teams have won six straight North State Conference championships, losing only four out of sixty games during that span. He fielded undefeated teams in 1951-1952-1955-1956-1959-1960.

After graduating from Lenoir Rhyne in 1935, Stasavich coached several years at Campbell College before returning to Hickory as Assistant Coach. He was named

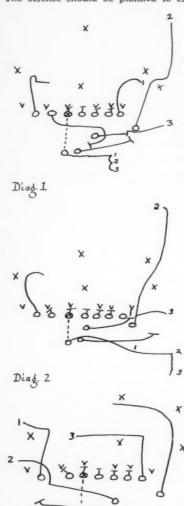
Head Coach in 1946.

back will start out like an end run, block anyone who has penetrated, stay with him for three counts, then release, continuing down the line of scrimmage. He must delay three or four counts, otherwise he will be too wide and out of position for the pass pattern. The defensive end and corner man must have an opportunity to penetrate, the blocking back must be in position to block for an end run. The passer will look for the RE, then WB, and the BB last.

Fullback — Drive at the outside foot of the end, contact him with a shoulder block and stay with him, putting the pressure from inside out.

Tailback — Don't move until you have received the ball from center. Start on an end run, on your third step jump straight up, facing the line and look for the right end. If the RE is covered, look at the WB, as you drop straight back. If the WB is covered, the BB will be open. Pass to the LE only when he informs you he is not being covered.

Diagram #3 shows a short pass,



Diag. 3

easy to throw, just a 10 yard toss. Run under control, don't wind-up, bring the ball over the head with two hands. The pass to the WB is about 25 yards, so be sure to pivot off the back foot.

Line blocking is the same as in Diagram #1, except the LG should go wider before he peels back, best point being three yards deep, behind the wingback.

LE — run a slight outside arc, hook ten yards deep, if the safety rotates out fast, inform the passer at your first opportunity.

RE — straight down seven yards at half-speed, make a good fake to the inside, then cut at 90° to the outside. Go to the sideline and hook.

WB — go at the defensive HB until he starts back, take three steps out, then cut up the field, looking over your inside shoulder.

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BB — start fast, block at the line for two counts then proceed along the line of scrimmage at two-thirds speed. The delay is necessary for proper timing of the play.

FB — start out fast for a position one yard in front of the defensive end. Use a shoulder block and try to force the end to the inside, stay with him for four counts.

TB — Move on the starting count, getting a lead from the center. Go at full speed to a point outside the defensive end. Look for the wingback first, the end next, and BB only when forced to throw. If the field is clear yell "Block" and advance the ball by running. The LE will inform you if he is being left open by fast rotation of the safety.

A short side pass is necessary to prevent the secondary from moving up too fast on sweeps. (Diagram #3)

Linemen will block men nose-on or to the inside. Any lineman who is uncovered will look for a crashing linebacker.

LE — try to get behind the defensive halfback by going to his inside then out. In case there are twin safe-



ties, go at the safety until he starts back then cut at 90°.

RE — get across the line of scrimmage two yards, then cut to be seven yards deep at a point behind the defensive tackle.

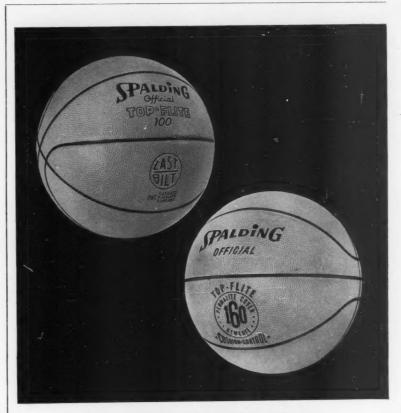
WB — bend to a position ten yards deep in front of safety, go at two-thirds speed.

BB — go fast without any delay, getting as wide as possible, two yards across the line of scrimmage. Look for the pass as soon as you cross the line.

FB - drive for a point one yard in

front of the defensive end, use a shoulder block forcing the end to the inside.

TB — receive the snap from center without moving until the BB and FB have cleared. On your second step determine if the LE is open, this will be a fifteen yard pass, therefore, get set to pass. You should drift out and back, look for the BB who should be in the flat and wide, if the BB is covered, the RE will be open. Pass to the WB only if he informs you he is not being covered.



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CYNTHIA SHELTON

Wayland Baptist College



Miss Cynthia Shelton, a senior at Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas, is an outstanding example of a coed combining beauty, brains, and athletic ability in college.

Cynthia was 1960-61 Homecoming Queen and Campus Favorite at Wayland, both honors being bestowed by vote of the students.

She has been named Class Favorite, Freshman Beauty, and to the Homecoming Queen's Court, and has been officer for her residence hall and her class.

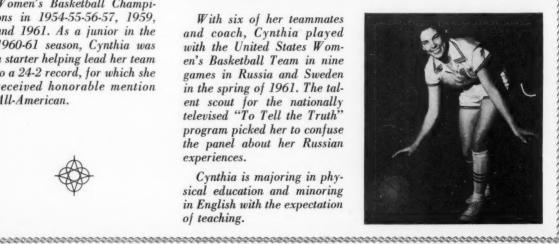
Besides these activities and honors, Miss Shelton has been a member of the Hutcherson Flying Queens of Wayland, six time National A.A.U. Women's Basketball Champions in 1954-55-56-57, 1959, and 1961. As a junior in the 1960-61 season, Cynthia was a starter helping lead her team to a 24-2 record, for which she received honorable mention All-American.





With six of her teammates and coach, Cynthia played with the United States Women's Basketball Team in nine games in Russia and Sweden in the spring of 1961. The talent scout for the nationally televised "To Tell the Truth" program picked her to confuse the panel about her Russian experiences.

Cynthia is majoring in physical education and minoring in English with the expectation of teaching.



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FRONT COVER PHOTO

COACH DARRELL ROYAL and

JAMES SAXTON

University of Texas

Two big reasons for much of the University of Texas football success the past two years are Head Coach Darrell Royal and his fine halfback, James Saxton.

With his sound football teaching Royal has put the Longhorns back on the map as a grid power and in four years has led his team to three bowl games in four seasons. A former all-America at the University of Oklahoma, Royal has made a phenomenal name for himself in the few years of his head coaching career.

One of the players who has helped Royal to that success is The Rabbit - James Saxton, the most exciting runner Texas has produced in years. The 165-pounder is preparing for his senior year and Longhorn fans are predicting an even better season for the Palestine flash than the two previous ones.

When reviewing the 1960 season in which Texas won seven and lost three and played Alabama to a 3-3 tie in the Bluebonnet Bowl at Houston, it's like "This is Your Life, James

"James pulled us out of tough situations in no less than eight ball games last year," Royal says. "And when you look at the film of the Oklahoma game you'd think his mother put it together," the UT coach adds. Saxton had an unusually fine day in Texas' 24-0 victory over the Sooners.

Most runners of Saxton's ability are strict-

ly offensive specialists. But not James. The Longhorn star is as valuable on defense as on offense and also does Texas' punting chores.

Saxton was the Texas rushing leader last year with 407 yards, led in receiving with nine for 185, punt returns (11 for 163) and interceptions (three) and in game after game provided the spark the Horns needed to stay

Against Maryland he stopped a long drive with a pass interception, then the next time he got the ball he went 69 yards for a touchdown. In the Oklahoma game he got Texas out of a hole with consecutive runs of 22, five and 14 yards, then set up the first Texas score with an 11-yard pass. He had a long scoring run called back in the SMU game. Against TCU he was the running threat. He set up both scores against Baylor and his long punt return set up the first TD against Arkansas. His running and defense kept Texas A&M from rallying for an upset on Thanksgiving Day.

Such are the exploits of Texas' James Saxton, who has been called many things, among them the following:

"A touchdown getting ready to happen."

"When he saddles up, he seems to ride off in all directions."

"He's like a balloon let go after blowing it up real tight."



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FOOTBALL ACTIVITIES IN THE GYM CLASS

(Continued from Page 22)

ly on one regulation field with a minimum of supervision. We feel that this simple game does more to develop a passing attack than any other mass type activity, however, next year we intend to introduce Flickerball to the older classes.

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During this unit we give skills tests of football far throw, football accuracy throw, punting, extra point, and ball carry with weave. Our tests are all based on 15 points and form the basis for semester grading. We will mention them again later in the article.

A game used during the basketball unit which we feel has value as a contact activity is No Dribble Basketball. This is simply basketball with the dribble excluded. If a boy dribbles his team loses, suffers a penalty, and must wait their turn to play again. The team scoring one basket is the winner and keeps the floor against a new opponent. While no real football skills are taught here, the instructor can encourage contact by using a slow whistle on fouls.

Wrestling, in addition to the direct carry-over from the activity itself presents a fine opportunity for developing football skills. During this activity we engage in a unit which we call the "Three Ring Circus." The rings are those formed by the jump circles on the basketball floor. By using this type of organization we are able to work six boys for short periods while the enthusiasm of the group is maintained by their cheering for their squad mates. We usually pit three squads against three and assign a penalty to the losing group.

Some of the contests which we use in the three rings are "King of the Pit," "No Fall Wrestling," "The Quarter Eagle Contest," and "Grizzlie in the Pit." King of the Pit is a simple contest in which two boys of matched weight attempt to push each other from the ring. The Quarter Eagle Contest has the same objective but is performed in the half knee bend position. Grizzlie in the Pit is a contest performed on all fours, and is excellent for developing defensive position because the head must be kept up and contact made with the shoulders. In no fall wrestling the contestant scores one point if he is able to lift one foot of his opponent and three if he is able to lift both. We find that these contests develop a lot of enthusiasm for contact which is certainly necessary

for football. In addition, basic body movements such as leg drive, bulled neck, and square shoulders are stressed.

Another game which we have found to have controlled contact possibility is stick hockey. This game is played with broom sticks using a deck tennis ring for a puck. A goalie is assigned by each team to protect an area which only he may enter. As this game progresses, many boys who are at first timid learn to stick their nose into the melee.

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While class and group games are of greatest importance, we feel that the testing program may also be used to promote football in the gym class. As was mentioned earlier, our tests are set up on a fifteen point basis, and the student's grade depends on his test scores. We have developed strength and agility tests which we feel are directly applicable to football.

The strength tests which we use are push-ups, burpees, pull-ups, rope climb, vertical jump and reach, and dips on the parallel bars. These tests are common exercises, but we have found none better to use in our situation. We do not use the weights in our tests because of the difficulty of administration, but we do point out the relationship between the weight exercises and the tests.

Football is a game of movement and hitting. With this in mind we have taken special care to develop two agility tests which we give at intervals through the year. In the block race test five blocks are spaced at 13' intervals and the starting point is indicated by a 12" by 12" box. The student is given 28 seconds to get each block and place it in the box. Points are written along the course to give a value to the number of blocks which he is able to get. The 100' maze is a test in which the contestant weaves with a figure eight action around four coke bottles which are spaced 121/2' apart. The contestant is given 12 seconds to traverse this course, and as in the block race, points are given along the way. We have detected an extremely high correlation between this test, used with dips and jump and reach, and football ability.

With a little ingenuity most gym classes can be organized into fine classes for the developing of football attributes without losing the overall objectives of the physical education program. We feel that a gym class to be worthwhile must be a well organized class with little "free play" permitted. Football type activities fit in well with this philosophy.



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New York Herald Tribune

FOOTBALL PREVIEW

BY THE TIME you read this some of the primary results will have been in and maybe the results will not bear out the conviction, but it is the general belief in the East that Penn State is going to be the football power of the season hereabouts.

There's good reason for this belief. The Nittany Lions, in the 12th year under the stewardship of Charles (Rip) Engle, have two tremendous lines and a returned injuree who is the fastest back on the team and who may be the fastest back in the East.

That would be Roger Kochman, who hurt his knee in 1959 and was out for the whole of last season. Kochman, if he's recovered from his injury, is going to be a great help. In addition, there is the best Lion running back of last fall, Don Jonas, and the surviving varsity quarterback, Galen Hall.

That's not all. Rip has two lines of equal power and ferocity and just to show how powerful and ferocious there's only one sophomore included, Lou Shimoski, left guard. Navy, Army, Syracuse and Pittsburgh, among others, had better beware of the Goliath from the Nittany Hills — as if they need any caution from me.

Probably the second ranking team of the sector will be Syracuse, which still has the fabled Ernie Davis among its 19 lettermen. The Orange will clash head on with Penn State in State's new stadium on Oct. 21 and the Eastern championship may be determined right there.

The Satline Warriors, as they are affectionately known on the Hill, will have four veteran ends, three tackles, four guards, two centers, quarterback Dave Surette, one of the best in the East last year, four halfbacks and a fullback in their cast of experienced performers. Biggest games on their schedule will be Oregon State, Notre Dame (new), Pittsburgh and Army, in addition to Penn State.

The Cadets and the Panthers could be the third best in the sector, but the man-killing schedule of the Pitts (Miami, Baylor, Washington, West Virginia, U.C.L.A., Navy, Syracuse, Notre Dame, Southern California and Penn State) will militate against a good wonand-lost record. The Panthers have 17 lettermen returning, but seem to be less deep than Penn State and Syracuse.

Army has its best crop of sophomores in a good many years and also has such redoubtable troops as Al Rushatz, fullback, and Dick Eckert and Joe Blackgrove, quarterbacks, Thirteen returning lettermen are on the roster.

Navy definitely will miss Joe Bellino, the all-duty, all-service back for the past three years. The Middies will be made up mainly of sophomores, although Greg Mather at end, Larry Graham at tackle, John Hewitt at guard have experience.

After this group you can take your pick from among Holy Cross, Boston College, Boston U., Villanova and Rutgers. Both the Eagles and the Crusaders have acquired depth since last year. Holy Cross has one of the smoothest backs around in Tom Hennessey, "The Brookline Blur." Rutgers, which lost one and won eight last fall, has the best center in the East in Captain Alex Kroll, a good quarterback in Bob Yaksick and a better than fair fullback in Steve Simms. Both Kroll and Simms made the E.C.A.C. All-East major team a year ago.

Boston U. has a tough schedule and it's doubtful if it has the manpower to cope with it. Villanova has 25 lettermen and is definitely on the way up. And after this pair comes Colgate, which may scare a couple of foes, now that its coach Alva Kelley, is back in good shape again.

The Ivy League race is wide open and there isn't any strong favorite. A good many of the boys lean to Cornell, which has a new coach, Tom Harp, late of Army, who's going to use the lonely end formation. The Big Red has a quartet of good backs, led by

How It Looks in the East MAJOR INDEPENDENTS

- 1. Penn State
- 2. Syracuse
- 3. Pittsburgh
- 4. Army
- 5. Navy
- 6. Holy Cross
- 7. Boston College
- 8. Rugers
- 9. Villanova
- 10. Boston U.
- 11. Colgate

IVY LEAGUE

- 1. Cornell
- 2. Yale 3. Harvard
- 4. Columbia
- 5. Princeton
- 6. Dartmouth
- 7. Penn
- 8. Brown

Dave McElvey and Marcy Tino, both recovered from injuries, among its 17 lettermen. But the line will be a problem.

Yale, one of the nation's undefeated teams a year ago and an easy winner in the league, has only one starter back, guard Paul Bursick, from that team and the Elis are going to find things difficult. But they could be the runner-up, what with a good backlog of reserves and some top sophomores, including Stan Thomas, a New York boy, and Dick Niglio, a townie from New Haven.

Dartmouth is counting on an undefeated freshman team. Columbia definitely will be better and could finish fourth. Princeton and Harvard have big rebuilding jobs. The Tigers have only three starters from 1960 and Harvard two. It lost Charlie Ravenel, quarterback, through graduation and Hobie Armstrong, one of the fleetest backs in the league, through academics. Columbia has the only All-Ivy League player returning — big Bob Asack, a huge tackle who will anchor the line.

That leaves Penn and Brown, both mysteries. The Quakers have a fine tailback in Porter Shreve and could be tough, but they need ends and a center. Brown will be improved, but there's room for improvement. The 1960 backfield is intact except for Roger Cirone, whose place probably will be taken by Tom Drayer.

Among the smaller colleges, Bucknell is a favorite in the Middle Atlantic Conference's university division while Connecticut looks like a romp in the Yankee Conference, although Massachusetts is coming along.

Now! Ice-Pak any injury in just 2 seconds!

Remarkable new discovery! NEW KWIK-KOLD INSTANT ICE-PAK. Gives instant cold that lasts up to ½ hour! For sprains, swelling, bruises and minor bleeding. Helps minimize injury, speed recovery.

Doctors know that prompt application of cold is one of the most important first aid treatments for injury. And how fast cold is applied can often make the difference between days, and even weeks, of recuperation.

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Now a new scientific discovery called KWIK-KOLD makes it possible for anyone—anywhere—to get the medical benefits of cold in a hurry!

New KWIK-KOLD Instant Ice-Pak gives you instant cold for any injury. Relieves pain on the spot—reduces swelling and minor bleeding. Much faster and handier to use than old-fashioned ice bags and, unlike ice, is always available, is not messy, is easy to carry on trips.

Quick and easy to apply. Just squeeze the plastic bag and-in just 2 seconds-you get instant cold that stays cold up to half an hour! The tough yet flexible plastic bag conforms readily to body contours. Non-toxic and safe, even if the bag is punctured. Keeps for extended periods of time. Kwik-Kold provides ready relief for athletic injuries. Used by the 1960 U.S. Olympic Team, Kwik-Kold should be standard equipment for all football, basketball, and baseball teams as well as other athletic groups. For all sports injuries-sprains, black eyes, cuts and bruises-Kwik-Kold is handy and effective, indoors, outdoors, in all seasons.

New KWIK-KOLD belongs in the first aid kit of everyone who has to deal with sudden injuries. Get Kwik-Kold from your local first aid equipment supplier or write International Latex Corporation, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.



Kwik-Kold can be stored at any temperature, always ready for immediate use. Tough yet flexible plastic bag contains dry Cold-Crystals and an inner pouch of special fluid. When you squeeze bag, fluid is released to activate crystals and give instant cold. Apply as you would an ice pack. Bag measures 6 x 9 on conforms smoothly to body contours, is not lumpy, messy, or drippy. Dispose of bag after use.

How Cold Works in the Treatment of Injuries:

Cold is medically recognized for its value in the treatment of various injuries. In minor bleeding, cold has an astringent action on tissues and constricts capillaries, thus acts to reduce blood flow at the site of the wound. By reducing effusion of blood to wound, cold helps reduce swelling, inflammation, and discoloration in bruises and sprains. The local anesthetic effect of cold helps relieve pain. And because it restricts blood flow to and from the wound, cold slows spread of venom in treating insect and snake bites.

How To Use Cold in Emergency First Aid:

Sprains. Elevate injured part to a comfortable position. *Apply cold packs* to sprain to ease swelling and relieve pain.

Bruises, Black Eyes. Apply cold pack promptly to bruise for 20 to 25 minutes. Cold inhibits flow of blood to wound, helps limit discoloration, reduce swelling and pain.

Bleeding. In bleeding from the nose, the head should be kept erect, as lowering the head tends to encourage continued flow of blood. Apply cold to the nose, and if the bleeding is from near the tip of nose, pinch the nostrils together for a few minutes. In bleeding from cuts and abrasions, keep the area raised and apply cold in conjunction with other prescribed treatment.

Insect & Snake Bite: For bee, wasp and hornet stings, remove stinger with sterilized needle or knife point. Apply cold to sting to relieve pain and slow absorption of venom. Apply calamine lotion to relieve itching. For ant, chigger and mosquito bites, wash affected parts with soap and water, then apply paste of baking soda Apply cold to reduce swelling. For snake bite, follow prescribed first aid procedure, using cold application on wound to relieve pain and help limit spread of venom,

Sunstroke. For mild sunstroke (marked by headache, fatigue, dizziness and, perhaps, fainting), cool patient off quickly. Apply cold packs to head to help lower body temperature.

Minor Burns. Follow recommended first aid procedures to exclude air from burned area and prevent contamination. Apply cold packs to relieve pain.

Other Uses. Cold packs may be considered for use in conjunction with other appropriate first aid measures in treating minor head injuries, suspected appendicitis, headache and fever, toothache, and fainting.

POP WARNER CONFERENCE



NEW WORLD CHAMPS...

GASTONIA (N. C.) LITTLE ORANGEMEN

GASTONIA (N. C.) LITTLE ORANGEMEN won the 1960-61 school year's Pop Warner World Football and Scholarship championship according to President Joseph J. Tomlin of the Philadelphia-sited National Pop Warner Football Conference and Little Scholars Corporation which is the universal clearing-house for some forty thousand small fry football teams who also compete for better school grades from September to June each year.

The LITTLE ORANGEMEN, midgets with top age 13 and 115 pounds weight limit, are coached by Earl T. Groves, a Phi Beta Kappa and gridder alumnus from Davidson (N. C.) College, wound up with a 98.5 score which included a sterling scholastic record in which 23 of 29 players had an "A" average in last June's report cards and a 12-0-0 football tally last fall - scoring 396 points to 55 for the opposition and winning the Pop Warner DISNEY-LAND BOWL GAME 47-7 from Montebello (Calif.) Indians. They now enjoy a 23 game win streak and a 39-3 record for the past 4 years.

Charles H. Worsdale's Green Hornet Midgets from Valley Stream, N.Y., gave the Little Orangemen rugged competition for the World Title with a 97.9 performance with 21 out of 30 boys bearing "A" report cards and 10-0-0 football season wherein they registered 220 points to 34 for the opponents.

Thus both clubs earned invitations to play in the POP WARNER LITTLE SCHOLARS BOWL GAME.

Bill Meines' La Mirada (Cal.) Knights and Lt. George Poole's Thunderjets from Eglin AFB (Fla.) tied for number two runners-up slot, each tallying 97.3. Both teams played undefeated, untied ball and sported excellent school work record's last season.

Third runners-up, with excellent school marks and perfect grid records for a 96.0 score, are Ken Williamson's P.A.L. Bruins of Clearwater, Fla., who also captured the National Pop Warner-P.A.L. championship; E. D. "Dee" Stanley's DeKalb Yellow Jackets from Decatur, Ga., and Ray Coursen-Jim Spencer's Lil' Braves from Newton, N. J., who thus earned the Pop Warner championship of New Jersey.

Fourth runners-up, with 95.5 percentage, are Cobern Kelley's Athens (Ga.) Scorpions, national champions of Pop Warner-YMCA leagues; Dan Pastore-Joe Tognarine's Clairton (Pa.) Little Bears, also the Pennsylvania champions; and Vernon Neves' Kaneohe (Hawaii) Midgets. All three are undefeated, untied squads and high in studies.

Fifth slot, a veraging 94.8, are Don Wallace's Firefighters from Everett, Wash., Northwest titlists; Freddy Layton's Milledgeville (Ga.) Midgets, national crownsters of Department of Recreation programs; and James D. Scott-Charles Youngman's Eagles from South Plainfield, N. J., who are also the official Pop Warner champions of the metropolitan Jersey City-Newark area.

With a 94-5 record Louis Dota's P.A.L. of Phillipsburg, N. J., who were last year's World Champions, finished sixth. However, they captured the Eastern U. S. A. Pop Warner-P.A.L. diadem for the second year in a row.

Also sixth runners-up (94.5) are Morty Schapp's Burlington (N.C.) Little Elks who also won the Pop Warner Elks championship of America; John M. Phipp's Sumner Park Midget Cowboys from East Point, Ga.; and Glenn Selby's San Antonio (Texas) Highland Rockets. Likewise Dannie Robinson's Miami (Okla.) Jaycees Ponies who are also National Champions of Pop Warner-Jaycee leagues.

In seventh finisher's slot (93.5) are Dr. Robert O. Barnum's Lloyd Fry Eagles of Morehead City, N. C.; Charlie Romanowski's Bux-Mont Midgets of Souderton, Pa.; Ed. Bupp's York (Pa.) Boys' Club who also gained the national boys' club Pop Warner crown; Art East's Wilson Yellow Jackets of Easton, Pa.; Harlan Strong's Erlanger (Ky.) Lions, who won the national Pop Warner Lions title; Major H. Collins' McLean (Va.) Boys' Club and John Lookabaugh's Garton Sportsmen from Millville, N. J., and Southern New Jersey champions for 1960-61 school year.

The eighth placed 92.5 runners up are R. E. "Bob" Blackwell's Buckhead Red Devils, Atlanta, Ga.; David Deegan's Tiny Tarpons of Punta Gorda, Fla.; Graham Russell's Little Elks of Annapolis, Md.; Mick Pileggi's Willow Grove (Pa.) Boys' Club; Leon C. Heller's Lancaster (Pa.) Presidents; and Rev. Bernard G. Malone's St. Mary's Eagles from North Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ninth slot qualifiers (91.5) are Edsel B. Martz's Arlington (Va.) Host Lions; Anthony Dellgatti's Alexandria (Va.) Boys' Club; Bud Tripp's Venice (Cal.) Midgets; Gene Thrush's Uniopolis (Ohio) Redskins; Marion Justice's Enderly Park Rams from Charlotte, N. C.; Carlton Devlin's North Shore Giants and Joe Killeens' Chinatown Dragons of Staten Island, N. Y.; Ron Trecroce's Mounties and Peter Dawson's Stratmore Midgets from Montreal, Canada; and Laval Porter's Jonesboro Civitans, Bessemer, Ala.

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Tenth group behind Gastonia, scoring 90.5 are Francis Mannion's St. Mary's Magdalene School, Homestead, Pa.; Jim Jackson's Anderson (Cal.) Wildcats: Francis Javens' Beaver Falls (Pa.) Midgets; Bill Brightman's Inwood (N. Y.) Buccaneers; Art Mullenix's Belleville (Ill.) Little Devils; Bob Costello's Bellflower (Cal.) Colts; Larry Vise's Birmingham (Ala.) Midgets; Ernie Cummings' Bernardsville (N.J.) Bulldogs; Bob Collier-Fay Leihy's Boise (Idaho) Travelers; Tom Davidson's Buena Park (Cal.) Falcons; Russ Melvin's Cleveland (Tenn.) Rams; Doug Stearly's Collegeville (Pa.) Midgets; Jim Rupert's Lima (Ohio) Mid-Jets; John Brocious' Palmer (Pa.) Panthers; Don Rule's Levittown (N.Y.) Midgets; Walt Krier's Levittown (Pa.) Kiwanis; Ole Olson's Montebello (Cal.) Indians; John R. Schenck's Varnville (S.C.) Little Lions; Bob Brodzik's Vineland (N. J.) Midgets and Frank McNally's Colts of Yonkers, N.Y. Also Bob Henry's East Detroit (Mich.) Mid-Jets; Bob Johnson's Brandeis Midgets from Omaha, Nebr.; and Bob Wheeler's Garfield Pals of Indianapolis, Indiana. Also, Henry Erwin's Starliters from Denton, Texas.

Teams receiving "Honorable Mention" are the nation's number 2 bantam



GASTONIA N. C. LITTLE ORANGEMEN

1st row left to right: Jimmy Ferguson, Mike Waters, Timmy Atkins, Steve Williams, Earl T. Groves, Head Coach, Bill Robinson, Terry Schroeder, Mike Lunsford, Steve McCotter.

2nd row: Johhny McKensie, Ronnie Smith, Bobby Horne, Ben Cunningham, Coach, Ronnie Falls, David Welch, Jim Cozart.

3rd row: Rickey Clanton, Norman Cope, Sherman Fields, Dale Ghorley, Stanley Hawn, Robbie Lineberger, Emory Lane, Terry German.

4th row: Mitch Walker, Ernie Jones, Harmon Caldwell, Joe Eller, Coach, Richard Mills, Jimmy Kiser, Gene Lewis, Randy Lewis.

5th row: Lander Barnhill, Coach, Phil Stone, Coach.

team - Don Adkin's South Norfolk (Va.) Rams and 3rd best: Bob Hawkey's Valley Stream (N.Y.) Green Hornets. John D. Schwartz's Garber (Okla.) Grade Juniors and Jim Monasmith's Eastsiders from Eugene, Oregon, were 4th best bantam units.

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Runners-up to Syracuse (N.Y.) U.S.A. Junior bantam titlists are Bill Gabeler's Green Hornets of Gloversville, N.Y. and Charlie Wolf's Valley Stream (NY.) Green Hornet Jaycees. Next are Bill Murray's Airport Optimist Jets and Zane Chastain's Kilt Baby Oilers, both from Houston, Texas; Andy Grostra's Middle Township Boys' Club of Cape May Courthouse, N.J.; and Mel Bodle's Riverside (Cal.) Red Devils. Third best are Loren Bailey's Moorhead (Miss.)

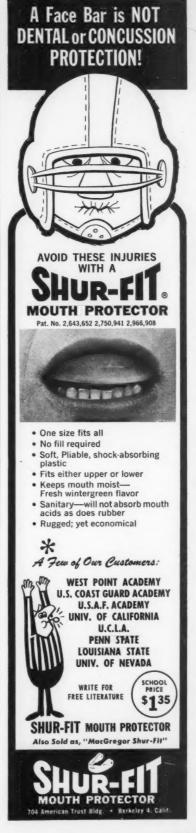
Little Aggies; John Antrim's Tabernacle Jaycees, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pat Riggin's Wynnewood Lions, Dallas, Texas; Jim Tramel's Forest Hill YMCA, Jackson, Miss.; Joe Phillips' Melrose (Fla.) Bulldogs; and Warren Baker's Arcata (Cal.) Kittens.

Runners-up in the Junior Midget division are Ed Doebereiner's YMCA of Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. and Bob Tripanier's St. Peter's Panthers from Minneapolis, Minn, Peewee class runners-up are George Gowen's St. John Peewees of Roslyn, Pa.; Jess Rollins' Buckspot (Me.) Rams; C. R. Miller's Howell Peewees from Hapeville, Ga.: and Jim Klemmer's Lincoln Park Peewees representing Reading, Pa.

Pop Warner National Champions for 1960-61 School Year Are:

Boys' Clubs of America - Ed Bupp's York (Pa.) Boys' Club - Bob A. Pascal's Severna Park (Md.) Hornets Bantams (15-140) Elks — Monty Schaaf's Burlington (N.C.) Little Elks — Dannie Robinson's Miami (Okla.) Jaycee Ponies Javcees - Tony Tursi's Syracuse (N.Y.) Westvale-Solvay Jr. Bantams (14-125) - Nick Cappadona's Valley Stream (N.Y.) Jr. Green Jr. Midgets (12-105) Hornets **Kiwanis** Ten Teams Tied Lions — Harlan Strong's Erlinger (Ky.) Little Lions - Earl T. Grove's Gastonia (N.C.) Little Orangemen Midgets (13-115) Military Bases — Lt. George Poole's Eglin AFB (Fla.) Thunderjets **Optimists** - Ten Teams Tied Peewees (12-95) - E. H. "Bing" Miller's East Point (Ga.) Summer Park Peewee Cowboys Ken Williamson's Clearwater (Fla.) Bruins Tiny Tots (10-85) Titles and playoffs not permitted

Cobern Kelley's Athens (Ga.) YMCA Scorpions



Y.M.C.A.

PREP SPORTS HALL OF FRAME

Six more Georgians were chosen to join the state's sports immortals and were inducted in the Georgia Prep Sports Hall of Fame at the annual awards dinner in Atlanta, August 1, 1961.

Selections are made by an Honors Court of thirty members, composed of representatives from the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, the Georgia High School Association, the Press, Radio-TV, members at large, the governor of the state and the state superintendent of Education. Individuals are chosen to Hall of Fame honors on the basis of outstanding achievement or enduring service to prep sports in Georgia. In this the sixth year of the Hall of Fame Association's existence, the following were elected to Hall of Fame honors:



GEORGE C. GARDNER

Born January 3, 1903 in Atlanta, Georgia . . . Attended Americus High School . . . Played fullback four years . . Captain of the 1919 team . . . Played end at Georgia Tech 1921-1924, serving as captain in 1924 . . . Was one of the organizers of the Georgia Football Officials Association and was a pioneer in promoting better officiating in Georgia . . He officiated high school and Southeastern Conference Football games from 1925-1947 and has served as commissioner of the Southeastern Conference Football Officials since the office was established in 1947 . . . He was one of the founders and past president of the Atlanta Touchdown Club . . . He is a member of the Atlanta Atlletic Club, First Methodist Church and is manufacturers representative for nine corporations, supervising thirteen salesmen . . . He is a member of the Board Of Directors of the Daniel Woodhead Company.



THOMAS E. GREENE, JR.

Born October 27, 1918 at Macon, Georgia . . . Attended Lanier High School, Macon, Georgia . . . He played fullback for four years and was captain of the All-GIAA teams in 1936 and 1937 . All-GIAA and All Southern . . . Varsity basketball three years, baseball, two years and track, two years . . . Varsity tackle, University of Georgia, three years . . . All-Conference and Honorable Mention, All-America . . . Rated as one of the greatest all-around athletes ever developed at Lanier High School . . . Member, Board of Stewards, Vineville Methodist Church, Macon, Georgia . . . Elks Club, American Legion, Loyal Order of Moose, Idle Hour Country Club, S. A. E. Fraternity, First Vice-President and Past President, Macon Chamber of Commerce, Georgia Industrial Development Administration, Board of Trustees, Macon YMCA . . . President, First National Bank and Trust Company, Macon, Georgia.

Their achievement was outstanding and their service to prep sports was constructive and enduring. May they live forever in our memory and may the spirit which they exemplified be transpired to our posterity.



GEORGE GARDNER



THOS. E. GREENE, JR.



OLIVER HUNNICUTT



THOMAS H. PARIS



DR. ALFRED W. SCOTT



KIMSEY R. STEWART



WILLIAM OLIVER HUNNICUTT

Born May 29, 1914 at Macon, Georgia . . . Played halfback and member of varsity track team at Lanier High School and Brewton Parker Institute . . . Football Coach, Gainesville High School, 1940-41 (won 12, lost 8) . . . Football Coach, LaGrange High School, 1942-61 (won 116, lost 45 and tied 11) . . . Football Coach of the Year in Georgia 1955 and 1958 . . . Atlanta Touchdown Club Coach of the Year, 1955 . . . Region 4A Coach of the Year 1952 and 1953; Region 1AA Coach of the Year 1955 and 1958 . . . Coached Georgia high school all-star football team 1948 and 1955 . . . Runner-up, state football AA championship, 1952 and 1953 . . . Tied for AAA football championship, 1955 . . . Won State AAA Football Championship, 1958 . . . Past President, Georgia Athletic Coaches Association . . . Member, Football Committee, Georgia High School Association . . . Deacon, First Presbyterian Church, LaGrange, Georgia.



THOMAS H. PARIS

Born March 2, 1906 at Gainesville, Georgia . . . At Gainesville High School, he played quarterback in football for four years, serving as captain two years . . . Forward in basketball four years, captain two years . . . Outfield in baseball four

years, captain two years . . . Track four years, captain one year . . . Won 100 and 220 yard dashes in district meet in 1924 and 1925 . . . Won hurdles in state meet in 1925 . . . He earned fifteen letters in high school . . . Football teams undefeated through 3½ years . . . Rated as one of the greatest competitors and all-round athletes in Gainesville High School history . . . Served as football official in Georgia for many years . . . President, Paris-Dunlap Hardware Company; Rotary Club, First Methodist Church, Gainesville Georgia.



DR. ALFRED W. SCOTT

Born June 25, 1896 in Macon, Georgia . . . Attended Boys High School, Atlanta . . . Basketball, 1912-1915 . . . Varsity football, 1914 . . . Trada and baseball, 1915 . . . Regarded as one of the greatest basketball players ever produced in Georgia . . At the University of Georgia, he was an outstanding basketball center, serving as captain of the 1918 team . . He is still rated as Georgia's All-Time Center . . Phi Beta Kappa . . Joined faculty at the University of Georgia in 1922, and headed the chemistry department 1927-September 1, 1961 . . . Southeastern Con-

(Continued on Page 37)



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A slippery floor breeds caution. And a cautious boy just isn't developing all of his basketball abilities. That's why so many coaches insist on Seal-O-San. Slip-proof. Glare-free. Resilient. Thrives on the give and go, needle threading pass work and furious rebounding. Ask your Huntington representative for complete facts. And send for the 1961-62 Seal-O-San Coaches Digest. Free to coaches and athletic directors, \$1.00 to others.

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IF YOU ARE A SUPERMAN

If you are a superman naturally, you can practice your sport and perhaps become a champion. But if you are just an ordinary man to begin, what do you do, just become an ordinary athlete? Or do you do like Olympic champions Bob Richards, Mal Whitfield, Parry O'Brien, Al Oerter or other great champions and record holders Bill Neider, Don Bragg, John Thomas, Billy Cannon, Jackie Jensen, Pete Dawkins, Bob Gutowski, Bob Backus, Frank Stranahan, Dick Cleveland and Al Wiggans, train with York Barbells, the Bob Hoffman way? 16 of the men who won Olympic championships at Melbourne, were Bob Hoffman's boys grown up, boys who started to read Strength & Health magazine and train with York Barbells, when they entered their teens. And almost without exception these men used Hoffman's Hi-Proteen and Energol. The Olympic team, the Pan-American team, the teams which competed all over the world, were supplied with Hoffman nutritional products.

TO IMPROVE AT YOUR CHOSEN SPORT

To get on the right track to greater athletic success, to improve at your chosen sport, you need barbells. We will be pleased to send you a complete catalogue of York weight-training equipment. York is by far the oldest and the largest in the field; you need all the "know how" you can get. Plan now to obtain the book BETTER ATHLETES, this 400-page book with 300 pictures and illustrations is moderately priced at \$5.00. You can order it from Bob Hoffman, York, Pa. Make use of the instruction it contains, plan to visit our new building in York, attend some of the clinics devoted to weight training and the building of better athletes.



Pictured here is the Hoffman's Hi-Proteen-Energol-Daily Dozen Bargain Special. Priced at only \$7.50 for a generous month's supply of these two wonderful nutritional products, it is a rare nutritional bargain in today's usual high-cost market for nutritional products.

Start making Hi-Proteen and Energol a regular part of your diet. We are offering bargain combinations to encourage you to benefit from these excellent products. For those who want more strength, muscle and added weight, we offer The Gain Weight Special, two cans of Gain Weight Hi-Proteen, purchased separately, \$3.00 per can; a pint of Energol, enough of both products for a month, and the already world-famous DAILY DOZEN, all for \$10.00. If you want to order Energol separately, it is priced at 8 oz. bottle \$3.00, pint \$5.00, quart \$8.00, gallon \$25.00. You will fill 16 \$3.00 bottles with a gallon. If you don't particularly want to gain weight, just to have super health, more strength, greater endurance, we will send you our Bargain Physical Fitness Special, Hoffman Super Hi-Proteen in both tablet and powder form, pint of Energol, Daily Dozen, for \$10.00. This is the combination which so many of America's greatest athletes have been using to their great advantage. You can purchase these products direct from Bob Hoffman, York Barbell Co., York, Pa., or from a health food store if there is one near you. If we can help you in any way, just make your wishes known.

PASS PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 19)

trouble. You must let rusher commit; and when he does, move quickly, strongly and aggressively, maintaining good balance at all times. Although our blocking is initially passive, one of our axioms is that the blocker should make his stand on the line of scrimmage. In other words, we do not want our blocker backing up and retreating from a pass rusher.

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The objective is to hold off the rushers for five full seconds. The first blocker who sees the ball thrown hollers, "Cover". Tackles go to their sidelines so as to maintain leverage on a possible interceptor going down the sideline. The guards and center go directly to the ball.

PASS PROTECTION TECHNIQUES FOR BACKS

In general, the very same fundamentals apply for our backs as do the linemen. Our halfbacks and fullbacks must be able to pass protect to play in our offense. Our pass protection is no stronger than the weakest pass protector we have. So we must spend a great deal of time with our backs working on sound pass protection techniques.

The backs must set quickly the same as linemen. Halfbacks set by taking a quick step forward with the inside foot, then turning out at approximately a 45 degree angle so that an imaginary line bisecting the head, buttocks will be in the direction of the passer. Backs set up about a yard behind offensive tackle. If the fullback is blocking from a regular fullback position, he has to take three steps to get in a proper position, and it is imperative that the steps be very quick ones. They must be set in their fundamental position before the rusher makes his move.

The backs follow the same procedure as the linemen. They shuffle for inside position on rusher.

- 1. If there is an inside rush, jam rusher with near shoulder to inside. Keep feet moving and strive to knock rusher into our offensive internal linemen.
- 2. If there is an outside rush, wait until rusher gets to point of no return and block aggressively, driving him out and around the passing pocket.
- 3. If rusher insists on coming nose on blocker, he meets him tough with head in chest and recovers quickly to fundamental position. Protector must always respect inside fakes but does not take outside fakes. As soon as ball is thrown, the

blocker hollers, "Cover", and goes to nearest sideline to maintain outside leverage on possible interception.

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These techniques differ somewhat from the protection used by the pros. The primary reason for our change in techniques is the pros make extensive use of their arms; and I am afraid if we follow the same methods, it would be a rarity when we did not get a 15 yard penalty for illegal use of the arms on our drop back passes,

PASS PROTECTION DRILLS

- 1. Set Drill Coach calls snap number and blockers set as quickly as possible in fundamental position. We want blockers to be set before defensive man makes his move.
- 2. Shuffling Drill Put defensive man on blocker and he uses fakes, darts to left and right with blocker, shuffling and keeping position on him. Defensive man attempts to make blocker commit himself so that he leaves an open gap to the passer. This drill promotes agility and movement of feet.
- 3. 1 on 1 Pass Protection Coach calls varying charges by defensive man.
 - 1. Charge nose
 - 2. Charge outside
 - 3. Charge inside
 - 4. Take inside charge outside
 - 5. Take outside charge inside
- 4. Protection vs. Stunting and Blitzing Linebackers Interior linemen set and pick up blitzing or stunting linebackers from all defensive variations. Try to develop pride, we do not care what they do we can still protect the passer.

SPORTS HALL OF FAME

(Continued from Page 34)

ference Executive Committee, 1956-1958 . . . Member, University of Georgia Athletic Board since 1935 and faculty chairman of athletics since 1943.



KIMSEY R. STEWART

Born March 4, 1917 in Ashburn, Georgia . . . Graduate of Ashburn High School and Oglethorpe University . . Began coaching at Spalding High School, Griffin, Georgia in 1938 . . . He then coached at LaGrange High School, Georgia Military College, Americus High School and Griffin High School . . . At LaGrange, he won the North Georgia Football Championship . . In 1950, he won the State Region 4A championship at Spalding High School . . In 1953, 1954 and 1955, his Griffin teams were among the state's most powerful . . . He retired from coaching in 1955 with an over-all record of 125 victories, 38 defeats and 5 ties . . He is past President and Honorary Life Member of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association . . He is a member of the First Methodist Church of Griffin, Griffin Elks lodge and the Shrine.



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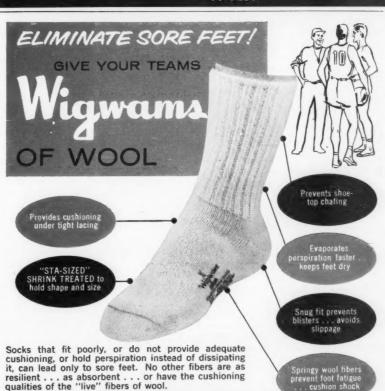
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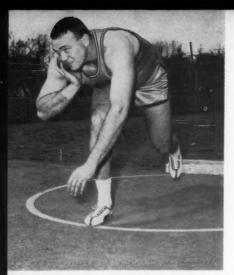
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Mike Baxter hurled the shot 56'11½" last season, winning him the Far Western Conference championship for the event.

CALIFORNIA AGGIES

(Continued from Page 9)

gram during World War II. With a grant from the National Institute of Health, Chuck is studying protective equipment and its effectiveness in preventing injuries. He also manages to find time to work on two books that will soon be published.

Willard S. Lotter, a product of Lynn "Pappy" Waldorf's California Golden Bears Rose Bowl teams, is head football and track coach, and associate professor of physical education. At Davis since 1952, Will Lotter coached the Mustangs to a Far Western Conference co-championship in football in 1956. Will earned an Ed.D from the Berkeley campus in 1959 and has had his research of the "interrelationships among reaction times and speeds of movement in different limbs" published in The Research Quarterly.

James Sells, head basketball coach and assistant professor of physical education, has an Ed.D from Columbia University where he was assistant basketball coach before coming to Davis in 1958. Jim coached and taught basketball, baseball, track, and football at Illinois and New York schools before going to Columbia.

William L. Lakie, head baseball coach, assistant football coach, and assistant professor of physical education, joined the Mustang staff last season after receiving his doctorate in education from the Berkeley campus. Bill taught physical education and social studies in the Minnesota public schools for seven years before coming West. At this year's southwest district conference of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and

Recreation, Lakie presented the results of his research on the "personality characteristics of certain groups of intercollegiate athletes."

Herbert Schmalenberger, swimming coach, assistant football coach, and associate supervisor of physical education, came to Davis in 1956 after five years as physical education director and coach with the Pacific Grovet (California) Unified School District. Herb has been an outstanding athlete since high school days and attended both Washington State College and the University of California, Berkeley. He played tackle for California in the 1948 and 1949 Rose Bowl games, following which he was picked by Coach "Pappy" Waldorf as an assistant.

E. Dean Ryan, head wrestling coach and assistant professor of physical education, was head wrestling coach and assistant supervisor of physical education at the Berkeley campus before joining the Davis staff in 1959. He earned his doctorate at Berkeley that same year. Dean lettered in wrestling at the University of Illinois and then coached his specialty and instructed in physical education at his alma mater's Chicago undergraduate division, Among the several research projects Dean Ryan has conducted are, "the effect of stress on motor performance and learning," "motor performance under stress as a function of the amount of practice," and "differential motive-incentive conditions."

George Stromgren has been at Davis since 1935 and has coached Mustang basketball teams to two Far Western Conference championships and one cochampionship. He is currently supervisor of physical education, tennis coach, and director of intramural sports.

As this story was being prepared, the venerable Irving "Crip" Toomey, director of intercollegiate athletics at Davis for nearly 30 years, died of a lung clot. The sports world is still mourning the passing of this great athlete and coach who never quit putting his heart into every game. Toomey, a native Californian who was twice declared "a true sportsman" by state legislative resolutions, excelled in football, basketball, baseball, and boxing at the University of California, Berkeley, where he earned a degree in electrical engineering in 1923. "Crip" was a star halfback on the Golden Bears "wonder teams" of the early '20s. His left-footed drop kicking was a sportswriter's - not to mention a coach's - dream. His single game record of 10 out of 11 dropkicked points after touchdown still stands at the University of California. Shortly after coming to Davis in 1928,

Toomey began promoting interest in boxing in the Sacramento area. His efforts brought several intercollegiate boxing tournaments to the Capital City as well as much deserved recognition to "Crip." He held an honorary life membership in the NCAA Boxing Coaches Association, was on the U.S. Olympic boxing committee since 1936, and he received an invitation to be an honored guest at the 1960 Olympic Games. His explanation for refusing the offer was: "All I wanted to see was that the United States had the best team possible." And so "Crip" Toomey spoke his own best epitaph.

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Athletic facilities at Davis are centered in a gymnasium-stadium-playing field complex at the northeast corner of the 3,000-acre campus. When the new wing is completed, the gym will provide some 56,860 square feet of usable space for students. Movable bleachers in the basketball court can accommodate 1,500 spectators, and an Olympic-size outdoor swimming pool with pool-side seats for some 300 onlookers is usable virtually all year around.

A football-track stadium facility seating 4,500 has a 220-yard straight-away and areas for all field events, including rubber asphalt runways for the high jump and pole vault. Ten tennis courts, a soccer field, golf driving range and putting green, handball courts, and a huge intramural playing field complete the present facilities.

In the "Master Plan," provision has been made for a new physical education-intramural complex, to include a new stadium, gymnasium, pool, and field house.

The "Davis idea" of placing athletics in its proper perspective in the university experience — as it should be in life — is not unique to this campus, but is central to the Davis philosophy. As Vice-Chancellor Everett Carter has said: "Team players, intramural athletes, and their coaches receive the enthusiastic support of all of us here—students, faculty, and administration. The athlete who comes here knows he is welcome as a person and a student first, and then as an athlete. This is the kind of welcome that never wears out."



THE QUARTERBACK

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(Continued from Page 14)

from behind our 30 yd. line with 70 or more yards to go, and on one of the eleven the Bayou Tigers were gracious enough to give us the ball on our own 35 yd. line with only 65 yds. to go for a score. And although Clemson led in total offense and first downs, controlled the ball throughout the game, even as much as 45 to 17 plays in the last half; the game was lost 7-0, despite a great and heoric defense in the containment of Billy Cannon and company for most of the day. A poor center snap on a punting down gave L.S.U. possession with only 7 yds. to go for their touchdown. Clemson did make two deep penetrations within the L.S.U. 20 vd. line only to lose possession on a fumble and a dropped fourth down pass.

The danger zone for the QB is within his own 20 yard line. His play selection and mechanics in this area must be without fault. A first down is in great need here, and almost imperative if he is to get the ball out past the fifty yard line with a punt less the return.

The next zone of great concern is the area within the opponents' 30 yard line, the four down zone. Here his strategy and play selection is altered by the fact that he now has 4 downs with which to get a first down. We want our QB always to begin a game with the following basic plan formulated in his mind to coordinate with his other game strategy: (1) Play for field position. (2) Get the first downs on the critical down situations. (This could be on second, third, or fourth down, dependent upon field position). (3) Score.

With the mechanical details, general information, and our philosophy established, we are ready for the intensive training program. Following is a brief outline of this phase:

I. Understand and analyze our attack.



- A. Based on consistency, field position, and possession.
 - 1. Get critical first downs.
- B. Purpose of all plays.
 - Thorough knowledge of entire offense.
 - Ability to analyze strength and weakness of each defense.
 - 3. Use of check offs.
 - Utilize our personnel versus particular personnel of opponents in any defense.
 - 1. Use of series off this threat.
- C. Establishment of threat.
- D. Play selection in various down zones.
- II. Defensive recognition.
 - A. Box or diamond, (9 or 8 man front).
 - B. Even, odd, or gap spacing.
 - C. Position of linebackers.
 - Their depth, reaction, and movement most important.
 - D. Adjustment to flanker, split ends, motion, etc.
- III. QB preparation for each game.
 - A. Review pictures of our offense.
 - Scout self to determine if you are cataloging or typing yourself from various down and distance, or formation set ups.

(Continued on Page 42)



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DEBOURGH INTRODUCES NEW TENNIS SHOE LOCKER FOR ELEMENTARY CLASSROOMS

A new tennis shoe locker recently introduced by DeBourgh Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, solves the problem of what to do with tennis and gym shoes during class or study hours and where to put school shoes during gym or recreation periods.

Built to the same rigid specifications as the famous All American line of Athletic Lockers, this new unit is constructed of heavy gauge welded steel framing, heavy gauge steel mesh on three sides and a door with the exclusive three point locking mechanism. Each unit is 64 inches high, 18% inches wide, and 16 inches deep and is completely ventilated on three sides for maximum air circulation. Ten shelves with dividing rods hold four pairs of shoes each . . . 40 per locker.

Each pigeon hole provides the youngsters with a place for his own shoes. Holds shoes for an entire class, neatly, compactly, conveniently, easily accessible when needed. Does away with "rubber odorous" desk storage, cluttered cloak room floors and the noise, confusion and scramble for mixed-up and mis-mated gym shoes.

The new DeBourgh Classroom Tennis Shoe Locker is available in 7 baked enamel finishes: Navy Gray, Dresden Blue, Royal Blue, Apple Green, Kelly Green, Desert Sand and Spicy Rose — or custom finished according to the customer's specifications and color samples. Lockers are shipped completely assembled . . . ready for installation.

Complete information on this new classroom convenience may be had by writing direct to De-Bourgh Manufacturing Company, 2924 27th Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

NEW LIQUID FERTILIZER BIG LABOR SAVER

A new liquid fertilizer recently introduced by Certified Laboratories of Fort Worth, Texas, offers substantial savings in labor and better balanced turf nutrition for athletic fields.

Evergreen liquid fertilizer has definite advantages seldom found in either granular fertilizers or other liquid fertilizers. A more potent formula, 15-10-5, plus effective amounts of sequestrated iron, cobalt, boron, magnesium, zinc, molybdenum and copper mean a better developed root system. Also by foliar feeding, or leaf feeding, Evergreen begins to nourish the leaves of grass on contact which means quicker greening.

Another important feature is the ease of application permitting a more uniform distribution with considerably less labor. Field tests have demonstrated that one man applying Evergreen usually can fertilize as large an area in the same time as three men using granular fertilizers.

The product is particularly adapted for football fields, baseball diamonds and areas where an exceptionally healthy, vigorous turf is important.

Books for Coach and Trainer

Norm Van Brocklin's Football Book: Passing, Punting, Quarterbacking—by Norm Van Brocklin —In this book, Norm Van Brocklin tells all his secrets in simple, interesting football language, amply spiced with tales and anecdotes from his playing experiences. Profusely illustrated, 70 plays, formations and pass patterns are diagrammed.—Ronald Press Company, New York 10, New York; \$3.50.

Treatment and Prevention of Athletic Injuries—Joseph P. Dolan—This new Second Edition of Treatment and Prevention of Athletic Injuries is completely up-to-date, 90 pages bigger, with many new illustrations, plus a new chapter on Mental Hygiene in Athletics and Training. A most useful glossary has also been added. The book is packed with all of the latest information and techniques that coaches, trainers, and physical educators generally must know to keep abreast of this critical responsibility.—The Interstate Printers & Publishers, Danville, Illinois; \$5.50.

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Willard B. Knowles, President of the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS, has been named Education and Public Relations Director for the Featherlax Corporation; largest producer of custom-fitted mouthpieces in the world; Harold L. Stern, president, announced today.

Knowles of Martinez, California, assumed his new duties August 1st after completion of his term as President of the National Federation, in July. He will cover the country in behalf of the FEATHERBITE mouthpiece.

Mr. Knowles attended his last meeting as President of the National Federation, at French Lick, Indiana, July 2 thru 5, 1961. He is still Vice President of the National Football Rules Committee.

A native of Utah, Mr. Knowles is a graduate of Utah State University and did graduate work at the University of California. His educational experience includes teaching, coaching athletics and administrative duties as principal of a high school and Superintendent of elementary and secondary schools. During his entire professional life he has continued his keen interest in athletics as an official, President of the High School Athletic Association in California.

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Knowles, Stern said: "We feel very fortunate that Mr. Knowles is joining our organization. He is a man of integrity, and has countless friends among the nation's high schools."

Use of protective mouthpieces by high school athletes was made compulsory last January by the National Football Alliance Committee, to become effective in the Football season of 1962.

"There is much work to be done in preparing the nation's high school athletes for the use of the mouthpiece," Mr. Knowles said. "The Football Rules Committee studied this piece of equipment for over five years before adopting it, and it is the general belief among school officials that it will prevent many serious head and mouth injuries our boys have been sustaining." Many studies have proven this to be true.

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THE COMPLETE KICKING GAME

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JUMPING SIMPLIFIED

By Margaret Cabel Self. For those who want to learn to jump or to train a horse to jump, this well-illustrated book has the answers. It shows ways you can introduce the horse to various types of obstacles in the arena, the open country and the hunt course. In addition to methods of training and conditioning horses, you learn what to do to correct rearing, refusing, shying-out, wheeling, and rushing — all vices familiar to anyone who has jumped a horse. Ronald Press Companys, \$2.95.

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Howard spells out his short punt formation,
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Over 120 line drawings are used to diagram
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By Gene A. Logan and Roland F. Logan. Second Edition. This second revised edition has been expanded and brought up to date with the inclusion of new techniques and ideas based upon the latest scientific findings. A more extensive program of rehabilitative exercises is included for the ankle, knee and shoulder. New coverage is made of internal injuries to the spleen, liver, kidneys and bladder. Specific information concerning head injuries is included. Fully illustrated with four hundred pictures, this manual is written in simple terminology, for the trainer, coach, physical education instructor, or physical education major. Franklin-Adams Press, Los Angeles California.

Coach's Guide to Defensive Baseball-by Archie P. Allen-This handbook, action-packed with diagrams and illustrations, is the first one devoted solely to every aspect of baseball defense—position by position, with all the defensive situations. It's guaranteed to produce an alert, fastfielding club. Coach Allen shows you how to teach all defensive fundamentals—from catching and throwing, to charging grounders and judging fly balls.—Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey; \$4.95.

Coaching The Zone and Man-to-Man Pressing Defenses—by Neal Baisi—Now in this clear, fast-paced guide, you learn how to coach all the pressing defenses-zones, man-to-man, full-court, half-court—plus all the strategy that shows how to use this explosive basketball to race to the title in your league. Scores of photographs, diagrams and charts show step-by-step how to apply it quickly and easily to your regular game. This heads-up style of play is just right for the coach who is faced with a shortage of star material.

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By Newton C. Loren and Robert J. Willoughby. In a thoroughly practical, helpful manner, the COMPLETE BOOK OF GYMNASTICS covers this total subject within the confines of one volume, emphasizing physical fitness and competency, as well as recreational values. An effective manual for all degrees of skill, it provides step-by-step, easy to follow instructions on how to perform all varieties of gymnastic stunts and routines. It describes clearly selected agility stunts, including twisting, tumbling, pyramid building, balancing, long horse vaulting and high bar routines. Prentice-Hall, Inc., \$5.95.

BETTER BOXING

By Edde LaFond and Julie Menendez. In progressive sequence, every essential skill and technique is described: the fundamentals of stance and footwork, the basic blows, the combination blows, the specific ring strategy to use when facing any type of opponent—tall or short, the puncher, the counter puncher, the croucher, the weaver. From this information, a boxer can learn how to outhink, out-maneuver, and out-score an opponent. Special attention is given to tactics for the southpaw boxer, drills for practice periods, safety measures for minimizing injuries and cuts, and procedures for the conduct of meets and tournaments. Ronald Press Company, \$2.95.

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THE QUARTERBACK

(Continued from Page 39)

- B. Study and analyze opponent's defenses.
 - Down, distance, field position (yard line and hashmark), goal line, and short yardage tendencies.
 - Adjustments and reactions to various sets.
 - 3. Pass defense.
 - Types with down and distance.
 - b. Screen and draw cover-
 - c. Rushers.
 - d. Classify defenders.
 - 4. Evaluate personnel as to strength and weakness.
 - Does he handle the responsibility of the team defense.
 - b. Reaction tendencies.
 - Types of charge, penetration, lateral movement, etc.
 - d. Physical toughness and competitive instinct.
 - Pursuit, trailers, reaction of secondary on runs.
 - a. Angle and type of pursuit.
 - b. Trailer and type.
 - c. Contain men and type.

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- d. Reaction of secondary tackles.
- Cues and tips. (For stunts, cross charges, slants, loops, etc.)
- 7. Goal line defense.
- C. Set up basic plays.
 - Field position, down and distance situations.
 - 2. Plays from various sets.
 - Goal line and short yardage plays.
- D. Plans for utilization of kicking game.
- IV. QB'ing during game.
 - A. Carry out game plan.
 - B. Recognize changes in opponents anticipated defenses and make necessary adjustments.
 - C. Maintain poise.
 - Don't get alarmed or desperate when behind.
 - The winner will make fewest mistakes during game.
 - 3. Instructions during game should come only from the head coach and the assistant coach charged with the responsibility of training the QB during the week. Advice from too many or unfamiliar and unqualified sources tend only to confuse the QB.

LOOSE TACKLE SIX

(Continued from Page 13)

three deep players — every play for the three deep is a pass first and a run second. Only after they are certain that the opponent play is a running play will our three deep come up to support our front eight against the run.

Remember: GANG TACKLING IS THE BACKBONE OF GREAT OF-FENSE — ONLY TEAM PURSUIT WILL GIVE GANG TACKLING!

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